Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 72 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong		(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN,

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

16, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER

86, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan
18, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION.

Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.

Send for Literature.

P. S. Ganla, M.D.
America.
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address ARYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 8

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 26 F. P. Bales, B. M. H. B. Q. Multan Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th March 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton:—

26 F. P. Bales B. M. B. B. Q. Multan Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO
20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MARCH 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Meher Mansions" opposite the Bandstand Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, sweet toned cottage piano, bed-room chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. F. Racker and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m.
IMPORTANT TO BANKS AND OFFICES

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Specially made Office Furniture, large and small Milner's and Chubb's Locks Safes, Cash Boxes, Brief Size Remington Typewriters, Wall Clock, Tin Trunks, Etc., of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the said Bank's Office at 1st Floor of the Apollo Street, Post Office in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Specially made office furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, paper racks, book stands, cash boxes, scale with weights wall clock, tin trunks, large and small Milner's and Chubb's locks safes, brief size Remington typewriters, ladders, benches, partition, stools, etc

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons and on account and risk of Mr. Ravchand Gulabchand Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shed No. 2, Princess Docks, the following:

Ex. s.s. "Lotus" and marked Bekhor" 200 bags of Egyptian loaf sugar.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 102 BORAS NAGKESAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gangaram Dharsey and Co., at their godown at Dana Bunder, Musjid Siding Road, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Brokers Thaker Devji Kanji and Co. and Padamsey Jethabhai 102, Boras Nagkesar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ASHWOOD OARS AMERICAN.

On MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Parekh Brothers and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Amratlal and Co. at the Dock near Carnac Bunder.

24 doz. American Ashwood Oars containing 11 ft. 6 doz.; 12 ft. 12 doz.; 15 ft. 2 doz.; 16 ft. 2 doz.; 18 ft. 2 doz.

Ex. s.s. "Deli" P. B. Marks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED— A match for a Mahomedan Gentleman (Syed), holding a highly respectable post, in the Officer Grade. Girl to be aged between 25 and 35, May be un-married or a widow but must belong to a high and rich family. Communication strictly confidential. Please write to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3291

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Rs. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box No. 388, Bombay. 1800

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISER will be glad to receive particulars and prices of Whiting, Barytes, Oakars, Latteries, and other coloured minerals. Apply Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3340

SMITHY NUT COAL for Blacksmiths' use for sale at the STEAM and HOUSEHOLD COAL TRADING Co., Opp. 11th Lane Khetwadi Back Road, near Cama Bag. 3349

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Permanent Competent COMPOUNDER by Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Bhuleshwar. Apply immediately in person. 3310

WANTED—A good and fast SHORTHAND TYPIST, conversant with business correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3324

WANTED—A neat TRACER for architectural drawings, having previous experience in an Architect's office. App MERWANJI BANA & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, stating terms and qualifications. 3320

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally, to Messrs. M. RAHIMBHAI & Co., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3272

WANTED—Smart and experienced TYPIST, one experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred. Salary Rs. 40 to start with, with good prospects. Apply with references to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 329

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED goo quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent m need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, experienced in heavy sizing in a moffusil mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 991 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3267

BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT wanted immediately. Only those with sound practical experience need apply. in person, to the Secretary, A.S.R.S., 1st floor, 15, Victoria Building, (over Bombay Stationary Mart), Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. 3342

WANTED.—A HINDOO CLERK, passed interknowing Gujerati and English accounts for laundry work. Pay Rs. 40 or more according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3350

WANTED.—MANAGER for LARGE STEAM LAUNDRY, must have held similar position, be good disciplinarian and have best references. Excellent prospects for suitable man. Apply to Box No. 13A, Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—For the Taj Mahal Hotel ONE LAUNDRY SUPERVISOR, must be hardworking and strict disciplinarian to take charge of large staff. Good salary to suitable man. Also wanted ASSISTANT HEAD WAITERS AND GOANESE COOKS.

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANT Familiar with all classes of dyes, knowledge of Chemistry essential, good prospects. Canvassing experience desirable, but not essential. Apply in confidence stating experience and salary required to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3308

WANTED—An experienced GRADUAT as PRINCIPAL for Minara Musjid School with knowledge of Gujrati, Urdu, Persian and Arabic. Pay according to qualification. Apply or see personally the HONORARY SECRETARY, Minara Musji School, Pydownie Halai Moholla. 3254

APPLICATIONS.—Are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS. Applicants must have been employed as Foremen in charge of Installation Work and must have had some years experience in wiring. Salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road Malabar Hill, BOMBAY. 3288

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A TYPIST, one having also good handwriting preferred. Apply Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3344

WANTED.—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with knowledge or typewriter. A Gujrati will be preferred. Write to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3345

WANTED.—A HINDU MATRICULATED CLERK, with good handwriting and strong in English by an importing firm. Starting salary Rs. 25, with better prospects. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3357

WANTED.—A GUJARATI HINDU TYPIST, knowing accounts. Liberal salary to a COMPETENT man for a PERMANENT job. Apply with full particulars to NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 21, Churchgate Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERT, Competent, Experienced Parsi Accountant and Book-keeper, well acquainted with all Account Books, Passed Senior Accountancy Examination, able to keep, examine and audit Accounts independently wants SERVICE. Pay Rupees sixty. Please write to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3352

A young and energetic CUTTER, holding excellent testimonials from Indian nobility, wants SITUATION in some respectable Drapery or Tailoring House. Cutting neat, accurate and up-to-date. Applicant, though deaf and dumb, is exceptionally intelligent; was in Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School for several years and in Japan for two years; can talk, read and write enough English and Hindi to discharge his duties. Please communicate with "CUTTER," c/o Messrs. NEED and Co. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3245

WANTED.

WANTED—A three-bowl friction CALENDER in good condition. Apply with full particulars and stating lowest price to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3321

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A new or good second-hand 40 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE of Ruston Proctor or any good make. Write with full particulars to Messrs. EASTERN TRADING COMPANY, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3341

WANTED.—A PUMP for pumping out water from rivers, etc., when making bridges and dams. Send particulars with price to the address of HOME MINISTER, His Highness' Government, Alwar, before 25th March, 1918. 3236

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.— An "OPEL" CAR, 4-Cylinder, 4-seater, 1912 model. Seen at K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 3347

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER, 15.3., 8 years. Well bred and of good appearance, suitable for Officer's Charger. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 3268

FOR SALE—One 4 Cylinder DERAQ MOTOR CAR 20 H.P. as it stands. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3301

FOR SALE—One 2½ Ton REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK, One Model 83B Overland five seater car in first class condition. For particulars apply to The UNITED ENGINEERING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 3251

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions very FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are ot allowed to bid. Come and buy just hat you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

FOR SALE.—A large commodious BUNGLOW, 3,100 sq., yards, fitted with electric lights, with servants' quarters, large outhouses and stable, etc., at Dungersey Road. Good opportunity for investment or those desirous of obtaining residence at Malabar Hill. Apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, Opp. Bombay Bank. 3339

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars Apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 STEAM LORRIES in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply to NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR. No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. ..3339

FOR SALE.—"WOLSELEY" MOTOR CAR, 6 H.P, single cylinder, with lamps and spare wheel, etc. In good running order. Apply: K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 3346

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN or SHOP, Mint Road. Apply to CHANDABHOY 35, Bazaar Gate, Fort. 3304

FOR HIRE—One Five-seater 6 Cylinder TOURING CAR. For terms apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3250

TO BE GIVEN ON HIRE.—One powerful STEAM LAUNCH for work in the Harbour. Apply to PESTONJI DHANJIBHAI & Co., Bania's Chawl, near Colaba Station. 3287

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share, free of Income-Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on MONDAY, THE 18th MARCH, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

22nd March, 1918. 3317

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 31st March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.

2915

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2639

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2640

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 28th, 29th and 30th instant and MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3292

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1918. 2

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per SHARE (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1918, between 12 NOON and 3 P.M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Register of the Company, on the 19th instant, ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1918. 3316

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that JAVERBAI, widow of JAIRAM GODHOO, who was for some time past carrying on business in cloth in the Mulji Jetha Market in Bombay in partnership with Karsondas Vassanji and Kalidas Nursey, under the name and style of Hemraj Karsondas, retired from the said partnership on the 30th day of June, 1917, being Ashad Sud 11, Samvat 1973 and that the said Javerbai and her son Hemraj Jairam, Executed on the same day a Deed of Release in the Gujarathi language and character in favour of the said Karsondas Vassanji and Kalidas Nursey in respect of all their claims in the said partnership business and that the said business of Hemraj Karsondas has since that date been owned and carried on in partnership by the continuing partners, the said Karsondas Vassanji and Kalidas Nursey and that neither the said Javerbai nor her son the said Hemraj Jairam has now any claim, right, title or interest whatsoever in the said partnership business of Hemraj Karsondas or the assets thereof

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1918.

KARSONDAS VASSANJI,
KALIDAS NURSEY,
The continuing partners of the firm of Hemraj Karsondas. 3335

NOTICE.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 24th April 1918 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building" Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the half year ending 31st December 1917, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration, and
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 20th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday the 29th April 1918 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th day of April 1918, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted.

Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 3332

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIVE INTEREST COUPONS of the Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, as detailed below, have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the said interest has been stopped and will be made to the Holder the undersigned Naranji Narsey upon the expiration of three months from the 1st day of April, 1918. Any person having any claim to the said interest of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to make known the same to the said Improvement Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three months will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 23rd day of March, 1918.

NARANJI NARSI,
(Signature)
(One of the executors of the Will of the late Khandubhai Inderji Desai).
Holder of the lost interest coupons.

Countersigned,
K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
(Signature)
Secretary and Chief Accountant,
Bombay Improvement Trust.

Particulars of interest coupons mentioned above:—

Coupon No.	Debenture No.	Year of loan.	Value of coupon, Rs.
36	641, 642, 644, 645.	1899	20 each.
36	1211	1899	10

3353

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

IT IS NOTIFIED for General information that the Society's annual clearance sale will continue until the 30th instant only. 3333

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO LET.

LAND situated to the East of Sion Road, near its junction with Dharavi Road and about three minutes' walk from Sion Station with a godown thereon and admeasuring about 1,800 square yards.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.
Land Manager.

3338

SALE FOR READY WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agents of the Hindoostan Mill at No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the sale of ready waste, lying at the above Mills situated at Jacob Circle, till the 2nd proximo. Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Company's office. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Attention will be paid only on the offers given on the Company's forms. 3329

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO MOROBA and VINAYAK MOROBA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are herepy required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land redeemed or ground situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 (two hundred) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3031, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 1/7718 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 275 and Street No. 627-631 and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the property known as Crown Building, on the South by Borebhat Lane, on the East by the property of Pandarinath Narayan and others and on the West by Girgaum Road.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3336

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax and the Foras Tenures (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey Nos. 1/7363, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, on the West by the property of the Church Mission and on the North by the property of the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1299 (1b) and Street No. 6D.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3337

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL REHEMAN NOORMAHOMED and ABDUL KARIM NOORMAHOMED have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. Moolji Goculdas, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor or and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort, in Registration Sub-District of Bimbay, admeasuring 33 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3832, Street No. 160 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North and South by a public passage, on the East by a gully and beyond that the property of Thaker Haridas Naranji and on the West by a public passage.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1918.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3330

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The subscription list will open on the 20th day of March 1918 and close on or before the 31st day of March 1918.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Broach Fine Counts Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000

divided into 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the above Shares, 800 Shares are to be issued and credited as paid up. 5,200 Shares have already been applied for. The remaining 2,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription payable as follows :—

Rs. 25 per share on Application.
Rs. 25 per share on Allotment.
Rs. 50 per share on 15th April 1918.
Rs. 50 per share on 15th May 1918.
Rs. 50 per share on 15th June 1918.
Rs. 50 per share on 15th July 1918.

The shares may be paid up in full on allotment, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum being allowed in respect of the prepayment of instalments.

The right of voting at general meetings is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
SIR SHAPOORJI BURJORJI BROACHA, KT., Broker, (of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji), Apollo Street, Bombay.
D. M. WADIA, ESQ., Merchant, Home Street, Bombay.
HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL, ESQ., Solicitor (of Messrs. Payne & Co.,) Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. H. DUNKERLEY, ESQ., Merchant, Bank Street, Bombay.
DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL VEERCHAND, ESQ., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, ESQ., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, 57, MEADOW STREET AND 65, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, which is about the only up-to-date Mills for spinning and weaving fine counts of yarn and cloth and which was erected only about 8 years ago, having gone into Liquidation, though it now appears it will pay not only its creditors in full but Shareholders above par value of their shares, and being wound up under the supervision of the Court, the land, mill buildings and machinery belonging to the Company were put up for sale by public auction and at such sale the same were purchased for Rupees Eighteen Lacs by Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy. This Company has been formed to purchase the said land, buildings and machinery from Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy for the sum of Rupees Twenty Lacs.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy has agreed to indemnify the Liquidator of the Company against a certain claim of about Rupees Three Lacs and a quarter which has been made by one Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, a member of the late Agents of the Company, for compensation for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the winding up of the Company in respect of which a suit has been pending in the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Huseinbhoy has also agreed to indemnify the present Company against a futile claim made by one Bai Tulsa, widow of Farasram Tuiram for forfeiture of the Lease of one of the plots of ground on which certain outhouses and godowns appertaining to the said Mills stand. Bai Tulsa threatened to file a suit long ago, but she has not filed one yet.

The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of :—

(a) Four pieces of land of leasehold tenure situate at Changispoora, Broach, near the Railway Station, Broach, admeasuring together 7 acres and 51 Goonthas.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon with appurtenant buildings and godowns, residences, chawls and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of one engine, boilers and 24,600 spindles and 232 looms.
(d) Machinery accessories etc.

It is believed that the Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited started working their mills about the end of 1911 and is in good working order. The spindles are capable of producing yarn up to 100 counts and looms are capable of producing cloth of fine and light quality. If about 3,000 spindles of lower counts are introduced and 50 more looms are added, the spindles would be capable of working yarn and cloth of lower counts from the waste which would otherwise be unavailable for production at the Company's mills. It is to be noted that there are very few mills in India furnished with machinery capable of producing the higher counts and lighter quality of cloth as the spindles and the looms in these mills are.

The following contracts will have to be entered into :—

(a) An Agreement to purchase the mill premises and machinery from Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy at the price of Rs. 20 lacs to be paid as follows :—

800 fully paid up shares of the value of Rs. 250 each, and Rs. 18 Lacs in cash.

(b) An Agreement for appointing Messrs. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Dalsukhbhai Vadilal Veerchand as the Company's Agents under the name style and firm of Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai and Company at the remuneration and for the period mentioned in the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

The following are the provisions of Table A of the Indian Companys' Act which at present applies to the Company relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors :—

The qualification of a Director is his holding of 1 share in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 250 but it is proposed to raise the number to 20 hereafter.

The remuneration of every Director shall be such as shall be determined by the Company from time to time.

No amount has been fixed as the Minimum Subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment.

800 shares will have to be allotted to Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy as fully paid up as part consideration for the sale of the mill premises and machinery and 5,200 shares have been agreed to be taken up. Except as already stated no shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash.

It is proposed to authorise the Company that it may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares in the Company which shall not exceed 2%.

The prelimainary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy is interested in the promotion of the Company as vendor as stated above.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors at any time during office hours.

Applications for shares should be made on the form enclosed and forwarded to the Company's Agents with remittance at the rate of Rs. 25 per share. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remining payments.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company at Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road or from the Company's Solicitors.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated this 18th day of March 1918.

SASSOON DAVID.
S. B. BROACHA.
D. M. WADIA.
HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL.
J. H. DUNKERLEY.
DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL VEERCHAND.
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED AND REDUCED.

The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited and Reduced .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th day of June, 1917, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees One Crore to Rupees Ten Lacs, is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marten on Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1918.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1918.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for
The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited and Reduced.

3334

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. SUNDERJI DAMJI, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Karsandas Nanji.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. All claims, if any, which are not so received, will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts with the messuage standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Collector's Old No. 140, Collector's New No. 1245, Old Survey No. 455 and New Survey No. 7532, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 170 and 172 and D Ward No. 80 situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar Road near Kumbhar Thukda on the north side thereof, outside the Fort, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sadashiv Narayan, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Mulchand, on or towards the South by the Thakurdwar Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Dadoba Joshi and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1918.

KANGA & SAYANI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

3328

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT
Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN
41 Esplanade Road Fort BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 69 DRUMS BLTACHING POWDER.
(CHLORIDE OF LIME).

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Bank concerned, sell by public auction, at Victoria Docks No. 2 Shed, where the goods are stored, on Wednesday the 27th March 1918, at 3 p.m., the following:—

On account and at the risk of the Bank concerned.

H C P—58 drums bleaching powder (Chloride of Lime) ex. s.s. Rembrant.
At D. & E. Shed Prince's Dock.
H C P—11 Drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime) ex. s.s. Rembrant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

N. B.—The above goods are open for inspection at the abovementioned places; he lot of 11 drums will be sold at No. 2 Shed Victoria Dock immediately after the 58 drums are sold.

SALE OF 119 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.
(CHLORIDE OF LIME)

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the bank concerned, sell by public auction, at Karnac Bunder (Khajoor Bunder) where the goods are stored on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 3-45 p.m., the following:—

On account and at the risk of Bank concerned.

H 2 P No. 1/76, 76 Drums American Bleaching Powder, ex. s.s. Vaskonia.
G B M—No.1/51, 43 Drums American Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 250 BAGS CASIMPUR SMALL GRAIN SUGAR.

Messrs. SORBJI COWASJI & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sales rooms 21 Medows Street the following:—

By order of Aga Haji Mehdy Isphany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Meghji Pa' manand of Bazar Gate and Khan Bazar:—

S. G. M. M. Ispahny, Bombay, No. 3526/4275.

250 bags each 164 lbs. net (eq. 2 maunds Bengal Casimpur small grain sugar arrived from Calcutta.

The bags are now open for inspection at Shed No. 8 Wari Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, and the sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers on the abovementioned day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day after the sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Mar. 1918.

KODAK FILMS.
Fresh Supply of all Sizes
Just Received
S. MAHADEO & SON,
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of 15 bales of Nanshookh and 2 bales of Grahams black shawls advertised to take place to-morrow on account and risk of Mr. E. N. Saleh has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. ((S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jaitha Market, Bhajia Gully, in the shop of Mr. Morarji Jairam Naranji and by his order and on account and risk of Dayabhoy Hiralal of Sunder Chawk:—

80 cases or bales of white shirtings No. 4½ and other.
15 cases or bales of white shirtings No. 888 and other.
26 cases or bales of white shirtings No. 999 and other.
5 cases or bales of white shirtings No. 107 and other.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS-DAY MONDAY the 25th March, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on Plot No. 73 the following 15 Building Plots for a term of 99 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Plot No. 57—A very valuable plot of Building land, having long frontages to Morland Reynolds Road, containing 1,490 square yards.
LOT NO. 2.—Plot No. 73.—An excellent building site about 1,227 square yards.
LOT NO. 3.—Plot No. 79.—Facing the Recreation ground about 1,100 square yards.
LOT NO. 4.—Plot No. 81.—Facing the Recreation ground about 998 square yards.
LOT NO 5.—Plot No. 84. Situate at the junction of Lamington Road and Cirrus Avenue.
LOT NO. 6.—Plot No. 85.—Situate at the junction of Cirrus Avenue and Motlabai Street.
LOT NO. 7.—Plot No. 129.—Area 1,004 square yards.
LOT NO. 8.—Plot No. 130.—Area 973 square yards.
LOT NO. 9.—Plot No. 131.—Area 997 square yards
LOT NO. 10.—Plot No. 132.—Area 978 square yards.
LOT NO.—11.—Plot No. 93.—Area 787 square yards
LOT NO. 12.—Plot No. 133.—Area 817 square yards.
LOT NO. 13.—Plot No. 134.—Area 999 square yards.
LOT NO. 14.—Plot No. 94.—Area 1 001 square yards.
LOT NO. 15.—Plot No. 143.—Area 1,059 square yards.

The buildings other than outhouses on plots No. 73, 79, 81 and 57 shall not exceed a ground and one upper floor in height: buildings other than outhouses on other plots may consist of a ground and one upper floor. In all cases the outhouses shall consist of a ground floor only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Board's Land Manager Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GLAZED PRINTING PAPERS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned S. C. Bombay made in Norway 3035, Nos. 82-121, 194-225, 15-28—86 bales of glazed printing Newspapers.

320 reams 27 by 40in.—39 lbs.—12480 lbs.
192 reams 27 by 40in.—46 lbs.—8829 lbs.
196 reams 22½ by 35in.—34 lbs.—6,664 lbs.
S C. Bombay made in Norway, 3021 Nos. 95-124-48-70, 256-281—79 bales glazed News printing papers.
480 reams 20 by 30in.—26 lbs.—12,472 lbs.
230 reams 27 by 40in.—46 lbs.—10,580 lbs.
312 reams 22½ by 35in.—34 lbs.—10,608 lbs.
S. C. or nil 3035 one bale printing paper.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will by required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Properties at Kembekar Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Esmail Noorani, Hajee Adam Hajee Usman Noorani and Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, the Receivers appointed by the decree in suit No. 1300 of 1915, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-morrow TUESDAY the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground partly Fajendari and partly pension and tax with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Kambekar Street in the island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 271 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1313 and 1314 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 998 and Street No. 92-96 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Jusub Hajee Cassam, on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street and on or towards the South by the property of Wasudeo Balajee and on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Alexandra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood mahogany and rose wood furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, old Chinaware, solid silver presentation, cups, very rich beaded screens and purdahs, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Singapore cane chairs, carriage clock by "Bennett," rich cabinets, Persian and Brussels Carpets, large durries, electric lamps, glass door book cases, one lot books, fancy brass ornaments, teakwood and iron single bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and crown presses, writing tables, teapoys, rich engravings and oil paintings, English ice box, tin lined large boxes, one very handsome table ornament, (model-tree, made of solid silver wire beautifully fitted with mother o' pearls and shells with glass dome brought from West Indies China matting, aluminium, utensils, garden, etc., etc. The property of R. H. H. Hopkins, Esq., Shipping Master.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of large iron safe, brass utensils, cupboards, Mehta boxes and Co.

Under instruction from Mr. Kishen Dyal Vakil, receiver of the firm of Amulluckchand Gobindram of Khurja. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on SATURDAY the 6th April next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T., sell by public auction at their rooms, the furniture of the pehdi consisting of large fire resisting iron safes by "Godrej" and other brass utensils and trays, Mehta boxes, cupboards copying press, clock, durries, carpets etc., etc.

The above will be on view from the 3rd prox.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1233.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BORAS RAM-PATRI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Keshavji Ramdas Kharawalla at the Godown of Sha Parmanand Morarji at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of Broker Thucker Devji Kanji and Co., and Sha Padamsey Jethabhai:

101 Boras Ram Patri.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), of the office furniture relating to the concerned of Messrs. J. Fachiri at Hornby Road opposite the Petit Library.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Petit's Library at Hornby Road the very valuable and neat polished substantial furniture such as office tables, arm chairs, typists tables, rolled top desks, stationer cupboard, sliding glass door cupboards, show-cases, very rich and substantial office partitions, 5 feet high Milner's fire resisting safe on stand, dining tables and chairs, hat stands, wooden benches, sample racks, etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. J. Fachiri and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS, BLEACHING POWDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Maneklal Choonilal Shroff:—

100 casks each 1 cwt Bleaching Powder.

Note—The above casks are in good conditions and are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
GREAT SUCCESS OF A GRAND FILM OF 6-REEL DRAMA OF STERLING VALUE
A HIGH PATHETIC PLOT.
"THE WOMAN WHO WAS NOTHING."
A girl meets a rich lady who was going to claim her inheritence from a trustee. Railway accident occurs and the rich lady dies, but before dying she empowers her companion to claim her own inheritence by adopting her own name, and so she does. A crook who had the knowledge of what had happened forces the girl to marry him and share her gain. But the riches had long before been squandered by the trustee, and in the end the greed for money is changed for real love and the pair unite happily.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road, North.
To-Night !
THE BIGGEST OF MYSTERY SERIALS EVER PLANNED AND PRODUCED
THE
GREAT SECRET
FIFTH INSTALMENT
Chapters 13th, 14th, 15th.
A Great Serial, true to life, full of excitement and heart interest.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
LOOK OUR FOR
THE FAMOUS BRITISH MASTERPIECE
DISRAELI
The Life-history of a great Statesman and Empire-builder.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT
Have you made a note in your diary that
YOU HAVE TO SEE
the most accomplished and beautiful star
MISS EVE BALFOUR
(of FIVE NIGHT'S fame)
IN
that greatest of all British films
"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE"
in six parts
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their phenomenal sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Nights of Present Successful Burlesque !

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

At 10 **To-night** At 10

AT EDWARDES

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

Melbourne's Latest Burlesque

In 5 Scenes

THE RED TICKET

preceded by the

MIXED GRILL

An Ideal Entertainment for the Hot Weather

To-day At 6-30 p. m.

AT THE GAIETY

THE PARSEE BURLESQUE

EAST LYNNE.

THURSDAY NEXT MARCH 28th

Another Novel Parsee Burlesque

FRAMJEE'S AUNT

FROM SURAT

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918, (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

New Production of the Great Lancashire Comedy.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"

Miss Cathleen Doyle as "Maggie Hobson"

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

NEXT WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

"THE COURT CARDS"

and their Joker

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

Plan now open at **ROSE & Co.**

THE GREAT FRAUD IN THE RACE-COURSE

To dope a favourite Horse

SHOOTING IN AN OPEN CIRCUS

The most beautiful Equestrian Shot.

The greatest uproar in the audience

AN ELEPHANT LET OFF.

These are the most Sensational Scenes in the 12,000 ft. long

THIRD INSTALMENT OF

"THE PEG OF THE RING"

From Saturday 23rd March

27th 28th & 29th being Hindu Holi Holidays Special Prize Matinee at 5 and Sat-Sun. at 3 & 5.

EVERY NIGHT at 7, 9 and 11 (S. T.

Our Coming Films

"JACKO! JACKO!!"

And the

"CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY"

The Grand Serial.

NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOM MELBOURNE AS FRAMJI'S AUNT.

Thursday Next 28th March.

FRAMJI'S AUNT

FROM SURAT

A New Parsi Burlesque

SEE TOM MELBOURNE as THE AUNT.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Book your Seats Now at the Gaiety.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Eleventh and Twelfth Episodes.

"A RECKLESS INDISCRETION" AND "EMBITTERED LOVE."

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE FATAL RING

The last word in Serial film.

AND

PATHE'S

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

The finest collection of War Series ever shown in Bombay.

Pursuit of Aigrette. Scientific Coloured. **Pathe Gazette.** Latest from all over the world. **Lend me your Coat.** A side splitting comic.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3-30 p.m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

It you wish that your dear little ones should pass a happy evening—enjoying heartily and also learning something new—bring them at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

and show them the world-renowned splendid Serial

"JUDEX"

Hundreds of children witnessed the new four parts (4,000 feet) of this grand Serial on the last two days, and they were immensely pleased with the graceful acting of Little John (age 4 years) and the heroic Tiny Tim (age 8 years).

Both these child-actors are doing marvels this week. Don't fail to come with your kiddies this week.

Four Shows daily at—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Universal Wonder Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

EPISODES 13th & 14th

with the Universal Screen Magazine and Screaming Comics.

Every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

at the Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 26.

Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and Red Ticket 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special as well as of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a public lecture in English on "Co-operative Housing for Hindus," to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY

The Council of the Teachers' Association passed the following resolution at its meeting held on the 20th instant:—

"The Council of the Teachers' Association of Bombay place on record their sense of deep sorrow at the loss caused by the death of Principal J. Nelson Fraser, M.A., who was for long connected with the Association as a member, who was its President for the last six years, and who took a keen interest in the welfare of the Association."

TANDELS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the Tandels of the barges bringing firewood, timber, bricks, hay, etc., etc., are being put to great inconveniences, troubles, and pecuniary expenses owing to the entrance to the dam of the Cleveland Bunder being totally blocked with the sand, which has prevented barges coming in to the Bunder, and have therefore to convey goods from the barges to the Bunder on heads and shoulders, although representations had been sent to the Boards of the Port Trust and the Municipality no notice has been taken. We pay all the dues, and why should our grievances be not taken into consideration; when Mr. Cleveland was the owner, he used to clean and clear the dam yearly. We are helpless men and there is nobody to see the great inconveniences, etc., we are put to, and therefore hope, the Trusties, and the Corporation, will take the matter immediately into their hands, and remove the great obstacle.—Yours, etc.

TANDELS.

Cleveland Bunder, Worly.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes. Why not write for Free particulars of the safest surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME. Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

HORNETS (4) BEAT DEOLALI CASUALS (1).

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Sunday, when the military visitors from Deolali had to admit defeat to the local team by the margin of 3 goals, the scores being four goals to one. It was a fairly fast game and the Hornets who without the brothers James and Kale had a decidedly bigger share in attack as the result indicates. The visitors made occasional inroads on the Hornets' defence and reduced the margin by a goal and the game ende in a win for the Hornets by four goals to one.

GWALIOR RACES.

CLOSING DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 23.

A pleasant race meeting was brought to a close with to-day's programme. The general result of the meeting may be summed up as good fields, fine racing and excellent management in all its details. There was a large attendance of spectators on the course today also including H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and his staff and a large number of Sardars and officials of the Gwalior State.

LASKAR HURDLES. Distance—2 miles, over eight flights of hurdles.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's WAVELET'S DUPE, 10-13, Thompson 1
Mr. Walsh's BODENHAM, 11-7, Scott 2
Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 10-13, Hayhoe 3
Also Ran:—Glenlyon, 11-2.

Betting:—Four to six on Glenlyon, threes against Bodenham and Turbulent each, tens the rest.

Won by ten lengths, ten lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 51 4-5 secs.

MORAR PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Theo N. Walsh's EAGLE'S NEST, 8-10, Flynn 1
Mr. Goculdass' DECORUM, 7-1, Purtoo Singh 2
Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 9-10, Trahan 3
Also Ran:—Dorian, 8-2; and Castle Vite, 7-11.

Betting:—One and halves against May Boy, twos Eagle's Nest, Decorum each, eights the rest.

Won by one three-fourth lengths, one and half lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's CONFIDENCE, 8-4 (ed. 7-5), Rose 1
Mr. Hoyt's RAGE, 7-9, Purtoosingh 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's VICTOR, 8-2, Harrison 3
Also Ran:—Iron Chest 9-4, Solar Star 9-2, Resold 8-0, Duhallow 7-7.

Betting:—1½ against Victor, two Acetine, fives Resold, sixes Bluey Lee, Rage and Solar Star, tens the rest.

The Race:—Won by a short-head, a neck between the second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 27 4/5 secs.

THE JOHN KING CUP—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hoyt's DISCARDE 7-12, Purtoosingh ... 1
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 10-4, Trahan 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BLACK STONE 8, Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Sugarcane 8-12, Maple 8-9, Black Prier 8-6, Bally Apple 7-8, Sarfaraz 6-8.

Betting: Twos against Sugarcane and Baly Apple, threes Red Duke, fives Maple, sixes Black Friar, Black Stone and Discarded, sevens Sarfaraz.

The Race:—Won by 2½ lengths, a neck between the second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 13 3/5 secs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' ARISTOCRAT 8, Mujeed Mubarack 1
Mr Coculdass' MENAEC 7-10, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Downe's ATLAS 7-7, Lynch 3
Also Ran:—Mespot 9, Ankerdine 8, Bowery 7-7, Militant 6-11.

Betting:—1½ against Militant, twos Atlas, threes Aristocrat, fours Bowery, fives Menace, sixes Mespot, sevens Ankerdine.

The Race:—Won by 4 lengths, 1 length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.

THE JAR BILAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thompson's POMADE 7-5, Rose 1
Mr. A. N. Dass' HE 7-4, Purtoosingh 2
Maharaja of Patialas LAVENIR 8-12, Trahan 3
Also Ran:—Necessity 9-12, Hunyadi 8-4, Arras 6-10.

Betting:—Evens Hookkoo 2½ against Lavenir, threes Pomade, fives Necessity, sixes Arras, eights Hunyadi.

The Race:—Won by 3½ lengths, 1 length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.

THE SIR E. JOHN CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Rennell's MUBROOK 7-11, Melsom ... 1
Mr. Kalicharan's GARLAND 8-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Strat's MAASAL 9-9, Harrison 3
Also Ran:—British 9-6, Crusader 9-4, Acetine 9-1, Tit Bits 8-12, Subeh Pasha 7-13, Bill Bailey 7-11, Full Moon 7-6.

Betting:—2½ against British and Acetine threes Tit Bits, and Mubrook, sevens Crusader and Subeh Pasha, tens the rest.

The Race:—Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 38 2/5 secs.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

335-18—Jam R & D, Motilal Lalloobhoy Martatia v. Chhotalal Chunilal.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Tyabjee D and Co., In Re Hirabai a minor v. Hirabai, Petitioner, Payne and Co., Notice 12-2-18, Part Heard.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

O S 736-77—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow & ors v. Goolbai widow & ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla & M, Payne & Co., Captain & V, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co., Ch S 19-7-17.

FOR EXPRATE DECREE.

1447-17—Payne & Co., Goculdas Madhowji & Co. a firm v. Durgadat Savalka, Purnanand & Co.

FOR FURTEER DIRECTIONS.

149-02—Madhowji K & C, Bai Harakh & anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Madh K & C, Amin & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard, 12-3-18.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMISSIONER'S REPORT

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hassanalli Mahomedally & ors v. Lukhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jeh G & B.

SHORT CAUSES

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sherjar Irani & anr, Pandia and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell and Ez, Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

223-18—Nanu H & Co., Anantrao R V Ranjit v. L D Kochhar, Kharas & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

603-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR JUSTICE KAJIJI.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 34.

149-17—Merwanji K & Co., Kharsedji Nuserwanji Wadia v. Byramji H Warden, Cr No. 1A, M B Chothia, Part Heard, 22-3-18.

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ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

H. H. THE GAEKWAD'S SPLENDID APPEAL.

THE STIGMA MUST GO.

The Second All-India Depressed Classes Mission Conference for the Abolition of Untouchability opened its sittings on Saturday afternoon in the pandal near French Bridge. Amongst those present, besides H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, the President-elect, were Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Messrs. V. J. Patel, C. V. Mehta and D. V. Belvi, Messrs. Bepin Chandra Pal, S. R. Bomonji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, R. G. Pradhan, L. R. Tairsee, V. R. Shinde, M. R. Jayakar, B. J. Desai, and Drs. Sathye, Welkar and Desai, and a large number of people sympathising with the movement. A special feature was the attendance of a number of socalled "untouchables" with their wives and children and a guard-of-honour of a number of boys of the depressed classes who saluted the President-elect on his entering the Pandal.

The proceedings began by the singing of two songs by a batch of Depressed-classes boys, welcoming the President-elect and the guests of the afternoon.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, opening the deliberations of the Conference said that the circumstances under which they met there that afternoon augured a bright future for the Depressed classes. But whether that future would be brighter or not, depended on the impetus given to the cause by those assembled. History taught them that all progressive movements on which the national development proceeded was promoted first by the work of a few individuals, which were in that case the workers of the Depressed Classes Mission Society, who were first ridiculed. The conscience of the great Hindu community was awakened and men began to feel that by depressing the depressed one-sixth of the population was socially cut off. Proceeding, Sir Narayan said, that so long as they kept them depressed, Providence would depress them (the higher classes). There were three classes of the so-called depressed viz., the untouchables, the unapproachables and the unmentionables, and this was a great blot that darkened India for centuries, but, which they now wanted to remove by appealing to the whole heart of India. He wanted them to remember that this age of democracy meant the age of little things and little men. He concluded by expressing their deep obligations to the various Indian Chiefs, principal among whom was H. H. the Maharaja of Gaikwad for their zeal in uplifting the status of the members of the Depressed classes, in their respective lands.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar proposed H. H. the Maharaja should be graciously pleased to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. In doing so, Sir Narayan said that his Highness was a prince of manifold activities and they were extremely indebted to him for consenting to preside over the Conference. The resolution was seconded in Gujarat by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and received with acclamation.

Mr. Shinde, Secretary, then said that a number of letters and telegrams were received from all over India sympathising with the Conference, chief among them being from Mr. M. K. Gandhi saying "untouchability must go," from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore expressing his heartiest sympathy, the Shankaracharya Jagadguru, Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara and Dr. Harold Mann.

H. H THE GAEKWAR.

The Maharaja, who on rising to speak was received with loud cheers, in the course of his illuminating address, said:

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I rise to address you on the subject of the abolition of of untouchability in India, because, as many of you are aware, it has been a subject of great interest and concern to me since my early years, and the subject likewise of many experimental measures in Baroda State. I esteem it an honour to have been chosen President of this all-India Conference, through the courtesy of your Reception Committee. I am here however not to preside over all your proceedings, but merely to give expression to my heartfelt interest in the work you have so courageously undertaken.

The problem of ameliorating the social status and standard of living among the Atisudras or "Untouchables" of India is one that indeed calls for rare courage, breadth and freshness of mind. For its solution you must breast the currents of popular prejudice, and ultimately achieve a reversal of social theories that have dominated Hindu life for untold generations. The problem not only touches the material condition of some fifty millions of our fellow-countrymen, but goes to the root of our social philosophy, and demands a transformation in mind and heart of all our people—a transvaluation of values—a universal quickening of conscience. Depth of conviction and unyielding perseverance are the prerequisites of those who aspire to lead a movement of such magnitude.

Yet the vitality of the Hindu people is so great and their devotion to ideals so tenacious, that I for one have no doubt of the ultimate outcome. Ignorant prejudice and class fanaticism cannot for ever withstand the pressure of scientific thought and the forces of social regeneration, which are remoulding the outlook and temper of thousands of our countrymen. Once the leaven of modern social idealism has begun to work there is no power in an outworn orthodoxy to resist the transformation. Such is the testimony of the times with regard to the religious, social, economic and political aspects of society.

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

One peculiar difficulty in India is that there is no one political or religious unit which can decree the abolition of a universal social wrong by an imperial enactment, under the inspiration of a few enlightened minds, as was done for example in Japan a generation ago. Let me remind you of the nature of the Japanese Reformation of 1868-71. It was not only political, restoring to the rightful sovereign his ancient prerogatives, which he has chosen to exercise under the restrictions of a modernized constitution; it was also economic and social. For the whole fabric of social restrictions and hereditary occupations was swept overboard in the course of a few years. First the lords of the land, the Daimyos, voluntarily surrendered their feudatory rights to the Crown, and accepted in lieu thereof peer ages carrying no political power beyond that of members of the Upper House in the Diet. The *Samurai*, or fighting men, were constrained to give up their hereditary pensions and caste privileges and to seek for livelihood as farmers, artisans, shopkeepers, or professional men; and to-day the sons of the *Samurai*, once classed at the top of the social hierarchy, are to be found in every walk of life. Following close on the heels of the abolition of feudalism and caste by the Imperial Edict of July 1871, came the emancipation of the outcaste Eta or Hin-in peoples by an Edict of October 1871. There is a striking analogy between the old Japanese concept Hin-in (not human) and our *hin* or Atisudra (born low). Both arose probably from the superposition of higher culture upon an inferior aboriginal stock, combined with infiltration of traitors, criminals and outcasted families. Both gave rise to the notion of untouchability and of a pariah class once not counted in the census, nor permitted to live in the village. In both countries the fear of defilement on the part of the 'twice born' overcame every sense of pity or even humanity. This parallelism well illustrates how cognate were the religious ideas entertained in Japan, China and India and how often they flowed in the same channels. It may not be out of place here to quote an exact translation of the pertinent Japanese Edict of 1871:—

"The designation of Eta and Hin-in are abolished. Those who bore them are to be added to the general registers of the population, *and their social position and methods of gaining a livelihood are to be identical with the rest of the people.*

(Sd.) "COUNCIL OF STATE.

Thus by a stroke of the pen, the boy Emperor being guided by the clear heads of Ito, Okubo and other leaders, the pariahs of Japan were emancipated, enrolled in the population on terms of legal equality, transformed from squatters into landlords, admitted to the new citizen army, and guaranteed access to all the avenues of promotion formerly closed to them. The Edict of 1871 was for Japan what the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln was for America; and the Ukase of Czar Alexander in 1861 liberating the serfs was for Russia. It testified that civilization consisted in progress from status to contract. It removed all legal restraints to the fullest individual freedom, and confirmed in social institutions that conception of the worth of all humanity upon which modern civilization bases itself. This does not mean that social privilege has not survived in Japan; it does survive in the three classes —nobles, gentry and commons. But these are classes, not castes, and the humblest citizen can and does rise through these fluid social strata to the highest position in the business, professional and public services, contingent upon his personal abilities alone. The social system is as flexible as that of England and America. Is there any reasonable doubt that this social polity is in large measure responsible for that abounding energy and zeal which enabled Japan, in two generations, to rise from obscurity to so large a measure of economic and political importance in the family of nations?

EDUCATION, THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Now it is not possible in India for a handful of foresighted literati to frame and promulgate an Imperial Edict removing the disabilities of the "Untouchables" and abolishing the concept "Atisudra" once for all. We must rather appeal to the slow processes of education and public enlightenment. The idea of Untouchability pervades the various grades of the Hindu community, even among the subjects of Atisudras and its ludicrous ramifications through the daily routine of life are impossible to be correctly understood by any one who is not a Hindu. Brahmins would not touch Mussalmans or Christians whom they regard as aliens. A Brahmin after bath would not touch another Brahmin who had not bathed, and even among Brahmins of the same caste they would not touch each other at their meals. These gradations in the social hierarchy of the Hindus caused no resentment in olden times as they were believed to be of divine ordainment. The old Hindu Law recognized *anulom* and *pratilom* unions which were either approved or condemned but tolerated according to the exigencies of the times. As time passed by and reason assumed the sway over faith, practice over theory, as the castes came to be recognized as man-made and conventional, there was probably a revolt against the hierarchy, so that each lower caste also became a self-centred and self-sufficient republic. Thus the taint of Untouchability began to cause bad blood and sore feeling as an undeserved mark of degradation. Against this state of affairs all of us can bring such influence as we possess towards extending the same educational and other opportunities that exist for the higher classes to the low-caste people. And finally all of us can agitate the fetid pool of orthodoxy by preaching liberal doctrines within our respective circles.

I have on several previous occasions argued the case for abolition of hide-bound social restrictions, and I shall not condemn my hearers to-day to an elaborate argument. Permit me, however to review very briefly the more pertinent considerations that seem to bear on our subject. Let us consider first the negative aspects of the subject.

UNTOUCHABILITY MAN-MADE.

There is, I believe, no ground for the current notion that the rigid caste system with its concomitant outcastes was a part of Hinduism in the old Vedic times. I am told by competent scholars that there is nothing of the kind in the Vedas and nothing to prove fixity of status in the Puranas. And there is abundant expert opinion that the Laws of Manu, especially those verses dealing with the Atisudras, contain many interpolations and suspicious passages not found in the utterances of the ancient teachers.

Nor can it be said that the principle of rigidity of classes, nor that caste subsists by birth and not by acts or occupation, at all conforms to reason. In ancient times men could believe, even so great a mind as Aristotle brought himself to declar that permanent servitude was an institution of nature. Until recent times even orthodox Christians have gone further and pronounceed it a Law of God. No modern philosopher or scientist would support such a contention, or such a supplanting of contractual freedom by iron rivetted status. The science of heredity as worked out by Mendel, Galton, Bateson, Kidd and others offers no ground whatsoever for the notion that whole races or classes of society are permanently degraded *en bloc*. The sociologist finds the causes of group degradation to lie in the physical and social environment, rather than in inherent and hereditable disabilities. Furthermore there is no scientific justification for the doctrine of *aura*, according to which the mere proximity of an Untouchable is supposed to impart pollution.

It is easy to point to empirical proof here in India of the fact that the Antyaj people, now so-called, or Panchamas, as termed in Madras, are not uniformly feeble in spirit or mentality. It is a commonplace that the depressed classes in every part of India have produced saints of nation-wide reputation respected even by Brahmins; for example, Nanda in South India, Ravidas in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, Hari Das Thakur in Bengal. There are current examples too numerous to mention of outcaste boys who have passed the highest tests of the Universities both in India and abroad. I have heard of a striking case of an outcaste family in Gujerat which brought within the reach of education, produced a youth (Dewji Brijlal Wales, M.A.) who was a successful member of the Indian Education Services, and who wrote many text-books for the Indian High Schools. The written testimony of many visitors to the Antyaj Boarding Schools at Baroda goes to show that three or four years of refined surroundings and education so transform the boys and girls in appearance that they are not to be distinguished from children of higher caste. It is indubitable that widespread education among Atisudras, coupled with freedom of access to the trades and profession, would raise the standard of economic efficiency of the whole and enable a portion of them to achieve outstanding positions. However the point is so clear that it is useless to labour it further.

NOT PRACTICAL IN TIMES OF STRESS.

That this idea of Untouchability is only a later refinement, born of ignorance and conceit and nurtured by self-complacency, which the luxury and ease of settled life of peace and order rendered possible, is well illustrated by the manner in which it was allowed to be smoothed over and ignored on the battle-field. The story of the Shilledar Shidnak, who was a Mahar, whose tents were pitched amongst those of the Brahmin and Mahratta officers, and who rubbed shoulders with them on the plains of Kharda, proves the adage that necessity knows no law. Religious scruples of untouchability were cast to the winds when hemmed in under enemy pressure. You remember Hiroji Patankar's words at the time: "We are not met here to dine but to fight, therefore there is no objection to the Mahars being in the middle. This is a line of warriors holding swords; there is no question of caste here. He is a true warrior who holds a strong sword." *Jyachi tarvar khambis to hambis* Shidnak greatly distinguished himself in the battle o fKharda, again illustrating the principle that if the depressed people are given an opportunity they are capable of rising to the occasion. Opportunity often makes the man.

There are considerations also of a more positive character, which I will touch upon but briefly. The first is the utter inhumanity of the institution. The spirit of civilized peoples rose so strongly against slavery during the nineteenth century that it was practically abolished throughout the world. And yet the state of "Untouchability," which is worse in some of its aspects than slavery, is permitted to survive without effective protest on the part of a majority of our people. Wherever slavery has existed there has been a certain amount of contact between master and slave. In Greece and Rome we know that trade was despised and industrial and commercial enterprises were given over to helots. The Romans used their slaves not only as personal servants but as agents, managers, bailiffs, book keepers, etc., so that the slaves had opportunity of rising to relatively high social functions. But the Indian caste peoples have doomed the "Untouchables" to a condition of servility and humiliation which is even more subtly cruel than the physical tortures practised by the slave hunters in Africa, and the poignancy of which will increase with education.

FATE OF OUTCASTE.

"Their dwellings shall be outside the village, and their wealth shall be dogs and donkeys. Their dress shall be the garments of the dead, they shall eat their food from broken dishes. Their transactions shall be among themselves, and their marriages with their equals. At night they shall not walk about in villages or towns." (Laws of Manu).

When the law of the land sanctions so harsh an ostracism, and that in perpetuity, we are not surprised to find in practice a degree of contumely and repression not equalled elsewhere. In South India the outcastes have been bought and sold as chattels, and universally they are treated with less consideration than cattle. When I was touring in Southern India I was shocked. The outcastes are not even allowed to use the common streets or come near the houses for begging, and it is said that they have to bawl out at a distance lest their shadow fall upon the Brahmin, and that they are made to carry earthen bowls suspended from their necks as spittoons lest their impurities should defile the road to be trodden by the Brahmin. If these outcastes (so-called) curse and execrate the "twice born" the latter, it is said, take it ironically as a benediction! Such is the depth of ignorance and such the perversity of human reason under the theocracies of Southern India.

TONE OF NATIONAL MORALITY.

The next consideration relates to the social, political, and economic effects of servitude on the body politic. Cairnes has shown (in his "Slave Power") that servile labour is uneconómical in comparison with the labour of freemen. One of the wisest of the historians, Mr. Cunningham, delivers the judgment that the downfall of the ancient civilization of Egypt, and later of Greece and Rome in turn, was in considerable measure due to the fact that the economically productive functions were in all of those States imposed upon large masses of men in various degrees of bondage, so that the free spirit of the masses was crushed; and in their dejection they had no genuine interest in the perpetuation of the existing order. A close-knit, self-sacrificing national spirit can only be fostered in a community of freemen. The Great War in Europe is an object lesson to us on the importance of individual freedom in the maintenance of a national morale, and on the dangers of disintegration that beset a State which has failed in the past to foster a rational measure of individual liberty and initiative and to bind the average plain citizen to itself in passionate patriotism. As Napoleon's Empire fell in ruins because the mass of Frenchmen had lost heart in his grandiose projects, so it would seem Hinduism in the last six centuries had failed to maintain itself as a national State partly at least because of the subjection and disaffection of large masses of the plain people, and other eccentric forces inherent in it. The obvious teaching of modern history is that the moral standards of any race are dangerously compromised by servitude, and not the least of the proofs of this is the failure up till now to repress lynching in the Southern United States.

Disaffection towards Varnashram Dharma, on the part of the depressed classes has been referred to, and there is another positive danger involved in that situation. I am informed that in some parts of India whole villages are going over to Christianity *en masse*. My warning is not against Christianity, nor Islamism, for we have many things to learn from those religions, as both the Christians and Mohammedans have set us a healthy object-lesson in their theory of brotherhood. The Missionaries, have done great service in their care of the depressed and in teaching the value of manual labour, in which most of these people are engaged. My warning is rather against our Hindu self-satisfaction and *laissez faire* in the face of social theories and institutions which degrade a sixth of the population and render exotic faiths and practices agreeable to them. Buddhism, Islam and Christianity have been responsible, we must admit, for the uplifting of millions of the depressed, and our wisest course is not to lament the fact, but to set in motion those ideas and practical reforms within our own society which will make the ministrations of a foreign religion superfluous. Otherwise there is danger to-day of wide-spreading disaffection, just as in a former age Buddhism lead the revolt against the excessive forms, ceremonies and sacrifices of Brahiminism.

ALIENATES THE SYMPATHY OF OTHER NATIONS.

It is a standing reproach against us that wherever the word "Brahmin" has carried, the concomitant word "Pariah" has likewise gone. Nothing else has so alienated the sympathies of the world from Hinduism, so attractive to many on its esoteric side, as ur own treatment of the depressed classes. We can hardly expect the voters of England, for example, to take that hearty interest in our aspirations which would otherwise be ours if our own house were in order. The same principles which impel us to ask for political justice for ourselves should actuate us to show social justice to those supposed to be untouchable amongst us. Those who seek equity must do equity.

The ideal of social justice in our society is susceptible of much pains-taking analysis and elucidation; but I have perhaps already wearied you with this disquisition, and will leave the subject with the simple reminder that the system which divides us into iron-clad castes is a tissue of injustice, splitting men, equal by nature, into innumerable divisions, based not on the natural standards of personal merit and individual productivity, but on the accidents of birth. The eternal struggle between caste and caste has been, is and will be a source of constant ill-feeling. There is disunion and disaffection where unity and patriotism are so eminently needed to enable us to take rank as a nation. While the whole world is engaged in a mighty conflict over fundamental issues, we falter and waste breath over petty differences. We need a Wilberforce for the emancipation of these slaves of Hindu society. There are other concepts which likewise have a bearing on the subject in hand. namely, *transmigration and Karma*. But an analysis of these ideas would take us into the field of metahysics, whither I shall refrain from leading you to-day. I am perfectly certain, however, that determinism can be maintained as a doctrine without in the least implying the subjection of whole classes; and that the principle of transmigration, even if it bear the test of scientific analysis, cannot bolster up a social system so cruel and unjust from every other point of view. The highest knowledge is knowledge of the self, and it is this knowledge that reveals to us the essential unity of the Supreme Being manifesting Himself in various embodiments which it is only an illusion to regard as inherently differing in kind. Truly has Tukaram sung that *bhada bhad bhram amangal*. It is inauspicious to labour differences. Nowhere is there any authority for the view that varna *varna* is by birth, and that whereas personal merit counts for nothing the accident of birth is everything. I exhort you to seek inspiration from noble teaching of Bhagwat Gita Sayeth the Lord. "To me all creation is equal; there is no like nor dislike."

CONCLUSION—EFFORTS IN BARODA.

But you are no doubt wearied of argument, and I hasten now, in conclusion, to tell you that I have been endeavouring in my own humble way to ameliorate the lot of these Cinderellas of our society in Baroda. I have had to encounter a host of difficulties. I called for Hindu teachers for the Antyaj schools, with promises of attractive pay, but up till now none has turned up, only Mohammedans and Arya Samajists have come forward! The success of my efforts largely depends upon the wholehearted support and co-operation of my people. I do not believe the Hindu mind is perverse or incorrigible. We have to appeal to their sense of reason and of justice, and I have every hope that the community will soon perceive the equity of enfranchising these depressed classes. What is it that I expect of my countrymen? Not that they will go in for inter-marriage or interdining against their convictions, but that they will at least remove the taint of sparsa sparsa. As one goes toward the south one finds that ceremonialism and inter-caste prejudices tend to increase, so that the problem of untouchability is more acute in South India; and I believe you will find that the Mysore and Travancore Governments are also undertaking some measures for the relief of the Panchamas. We should not delude ourselves into thinking that the abolition of Untouchability will bring the Millennium, but it will at least partially restore their natural rights to a class of people who have hitherto been deprived of them. We may not in the past have done all that we might have done, but I hope that this appeal will not have been in vain, and that in our conduct as well as in our speech we shall in future show forth our convictions on this subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved:

This conference is of opinion that the condition of untouchability imposed upon the depressed classes in India ought forthwith to be abolished and for this purpose calls upon influential and representative leaders of thought and action in every province to issue a manifesto abolishing such untouchability, and enabling these classes to have free and unrestricted access to all public institutions such as schools, dispensaries, courts of justice etc., conducted for the public benefit and at the public expense and also to public places such as wells, springs, reservoirs, municipal stand pipes, burning ghats, bathing ghats, places of business, amusement and worship etc., etc.

Mr. Jayakar congratulated Mr. Shinde and his co-workers for the wonderful success that attained their holding the first conference of rather a peculiar nature. They began in a happy augury when they received sympathies from the leaders of all thoughts whether political or social or religious. The first step towards freedom was always a self-sacrifice. The resolution was a simple one, it asked as it were to make a gift of their neighbour's sweetmeat shop.

He recommended the proposition to the assembly.

The proposition was seconded in Hindi by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma and supported by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Prof. G. O. Bhate in Gujarati and Marathi respectively and carried.

At this stage the Maharaja asked for leave to go home as his health was not all right. His Highness was accorded a hearty vote of thanks and garlanded by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Mr. Bomonji who seconded the resolution said that he was surprised that his Highness could at all come with the rheumatic complaint that he had. His Highness then wished all success to the conference and left amidst loud cheers; and Sir Narayan took the chair.

RELIGIOUS EDICTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved:

This conference is of opinion that the elevation of the depressed classes will be achieved most successfully only when their so-called religious disabilities are removed and for this purpose calls upon the heads of Hindu religious organisations to undertake such work on the following among other lines:—

(1) Issuing of edicts abrogating untouchability, (2) Employment of missionaries to preach Hinduism to these classes so as to maintain and strengthen their devotion to the faith. (3) Publishing of proper interpretations of shastric texts. (4) Granting to these classes the privilege of participating in the religious rites and ceremonies observed by Hindus generally.

Mr. Jamnadas speaking in Gujariti said:

That the work that the "Dheds" did was of the purest nature and such was badly required by the society; and it was but quite meet that they should receive equal justice at the hands of the higher society.

MR. B. C. PAL.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal who was received with rousing cheers from all sides in seconding the resolution said that he believed that if the thoughts the aspirations, and the desire of national uplift were to be realised the question of the depressed classes must be settled without delay. They had educated the educated classes upto now and the time had come when they ought to educate the uneducated. He put it to the members of the educated and the high-class society whether they would commit national and economic suicide by not allowing the untouchables to come in close touch with them. The question was both an economic, a social and an economico-socio-political problem. (Cheers). The soul knew no pollution and no impurity.

Mr. G. B. Vaidya supported the resolution in Marathi, and several other speakers followed him. The resolution was carried.

AMELIORATIVE MEASURES.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved the following third resolution:—

This conference calls upon all philanthropic bodies and missions in the country, to adopt measures leading to amelioration and elevation of the depressed classes, such as, (a) Schemes of agricultural and industrial colonisation, (b) Occasions on which all classes may mix freely together, (c) Special propagandistic newspapers, (d) the institution of a special Depressed Class day etc., and laid stress on the importance of the four divisions of measures mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded, and Messrs. D. N. Patwardhan and G. Trivedi supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. S. R. Bomonji then moved the fourth resolution as under:—

This conference calls upon the great industrial organisations in India to co-operate with the Depressed Classes Mission in its work and for that purpose to afford equal facilities as to wages and equal opportunities as to careers to members of depressed classes in their organisations and to contribute suitably to the resources of the mission.

It was seconded by Mrs. Luxmibai Kamat and was supported by Mr. M. Subedar. He said that charity should begin at home and concluded by hoping that a great response would be made to the appeal of funds.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi, and Mr. Lotwala spoke in Marathi and Gujarati respectively. The resolution was further supported by Pandit Atmaram in Hindi, which was carried.

The Conference adjourned.

The Conference again met in the afternoon, when the following resolution was passed: "This Conference calls upon all depressed class communities to co-operate with this Mission in its work by organising their own conferences and reform associations and adopting all other suitable measures."

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The All-India Depressed Classes Mission Conference for the abolition of Untouchability in India, resumed its sittings yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding in the absence of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil moved the following 6th resolution: This conference calls upon the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India to approach the rulers of Indian states with a view to secure their co-operation in its work both in their own dominions and outside and to request them to adopt necessary measures for the social, economic, educational, religious and political well-being of these classes within their own territories.

Miss Krishnabai Javeri, seconding, said that if the educated classes did not elevate the depressed classes, they would not be in any way fit for further rights at the hands of the Government.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji supported the resolution, in Gujarati, which was further supported by Messrs. Krishnaji A. Keluskar and S. N. Sasne, D. S. Yande and Nandgausli in Marathi and carried.

DUTY OF LOCAL BODIES.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar moved the following resolution:

This conference calls upon all local bodies to pay special attention to the educational, sanitary, economic and moral well-being of their employees and especially of such of them as belong to the depressed classes.

Mr. Thakkar speaking in Gujarati referred to the Municipal Scandal viz., the Municipal inspectors receiving bribes from the Dheds, not only on the latters' first joining service but a certain portion of their every month's salaries. He also referred to the various inconveniences experienced by the Dheds for living in a city like Bombay, where they cannot get any room at all except they were in Municipal Service.

Mr. Haribhai Amin, seconded the resolution. While Mr. Amin was speaking Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde arrived and were received with cheers.

Mr. K. A. Pandhye seconded the resolution in Marathi.

Samant Nanji Marwadi, a member of the Dhed Community supported the resolution in Gujarati and said that the state of the Dheds was of such a nature that they received insults in addition to the injustice which they tried to get removed. He thanked Mr. Tilak on behalf of his Community for his active support to their cause.

Mr. Waghmore, another member of the Depressed Classes, in a humorous speech, urged the necessity of allowing them to approach God in temples and requested the educated classes and Jagadguru, Shankaracharya to give this permission with the least possible delay.

The resolution was carried.

CONGRESS AID.

Mr. Tilak moved the following resolution:

This conference calls upon the Indian National Congress and its Provincial Committees, the Indian Social Conference, the Indian Industrial Conference and other bodies working for similar objects to secure the active interest, co-operation and loyalty of these classes by, (a) including delegates from these classes elected by themselves from different provinces and (b) by appointing Missionaries for propaganda among them.

Mr. Tilak who spoke in Marathi said:

There was no basis in the Hindu Shastras for untouchability. Untouchability should not come in the way of the great national work, which required as much man-power, as could possibly be mobilised. History told them that on the battle-fields water was carried for drinking in leather pots by the so-called untouchables. Proceeding he said that the very notion that a certain man, was untouchable should be done away with, and everything would follow this. There was equality in the eyes of God for all communities and it was a great sin if anybody asserted that there were any untouchable and not capable of touch and association by the higher classes. It was inevitable and most urgent that the untouchables and the Depressed should be educated and given equal opportunity for the service of the country and the sacred cause of the Motherland. He declared that he was never against this movement and fully sympathised with it.

Mr. Mawji Govindji, in Gujarati, seconded

Continued on page 8

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 25th March, 1918.

THE BRAND OF THE HELOT.

The non-official member moving a resolution in the Imperial Council has been truly described as beating his head against a wall. And the utter futility of his task is all the greater when the wall which bars his way is the wall of the exploiter and the monopolist. Such was the unenviable situation in which the Hon. Pandit Malavia found himself when he moved his resolution on the Indian Police Service last week. It aimed first at negativing the recommendations of the Public Services Commission as to the increase in the salaries and pensions of the Police Service and it went on to suggest changes in the manner of recruitment for the service with a view to increasing the Indian element in it. The changes proposed by the honourable mover to effect this object were the abnegation of the rule which restricts admission to the present London examination to persons of pure European descent, the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India, and the raising of the present age limit for the examination. Few impartial minds could fail to be struck by the inherent fairness—indeed, the excessive moderation of the proposals; and the case made out by its supporters was unanswerable. And yet, in these days when British statesmen are so eloquent as to the right of self-determination by small nationalities, the Indian Civil Servant and his brood considered the demand of the Indians to be allowed to police their own country revolutionary and the official "bloc" was whipped up to throw out these most modest proposals.

The proposals of the Commission involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,16,477 per annum and the plain issue is whether it is in the interests of the country that it should be saddled with this extra expenditure. A number of our politicians have repeatedly demonstrated that the Indian administration is the costliest in the world. It is equally undeniable that India is one of the poorest nations on the face of the earth, and some of our economists have postulated that, in spite of the growth of trade and a few industries putting riches into the pockets of an infinitesimal minority, the mass of the population is steadily growing poorer. It is again to be remembered that India needs every rupee that can be spared for education and sanitation and a hundred other crying wants which are virtually starving the nation. Is it not then obvious that all proposals for an additional expenditure on foreign agency of doubtful value should be summarily rejected and that the single consideration of economy ought to be enough to induce all who have the true interests of the country at heart to employ indigenous agency in the services of the country wherever possible? The plain truth of the matter is that Europeans have already had too long a run of all the services in the country, that it is impossible that the country can bear that heavy burden any longer, and that it is not in the power of Indians even if they so desired, to oblige them by allowing this country to continue to be the dumping ground for alien mediocrities and surplusage.

When it comes to putting up a hard fight in defence of vested intrest and privilege the bureaucrat will throw all consistency and even decency to the winds. The spectacle of the Home Member of the Indian Government showering his blessings in one breath on the present competitive examination in London and condemning in another the proposed competitive examination in India was hardly edifying. No one has claimed infallibility or anything like it for the system of selection by competitive examination, but the distinctive feature which has made for its popularity all over the world is the decisive safeguard which it provides against the danger of partiality in the exercise of state patronage. It is the system which has so long prevailed with regard to the selection of our prodigies—the Indian Civil Servants. The Service Commissioners, however retrograde their views, have been compelled to acknowledge its superiority. And, according to Sir William Vincent himself, the present competitive examination in London is giving exellent results. If then a competitive test is good in London, why on earth should it be otherwise in India? The apprehensions on the official side are that the institution of a simultaneous examination would exclude all British candidates from any chance of success. If this means—and we can attach no other meaning to it—that the average Britisher presenting himself for the test is hopelessly inferior to the Indian likely to compete, we can only say that no honest government ought to fight shy of so welcome a result.

But by far the most potent lever which was employed by the official spokesman was the alleged necessity of maintaining *a British element* in substantial preponderance in the Service. The Police in India is, it was said, a quasi-military police and the Home Member proceeded to state in ponderous phrase that "so long as it was necessary to secure India from internal disorder and external aggression, it was desirable to maintain a substantial preponderance of the British element in the Police Service." The cry for maintaining the "British character" in the various services has been often enough mooted and long enough understood at its true value. Sir William was forced into attempting some sort of definition of this very elusive attribute and the result was hardly creditable to this estimable civilian. He pointed to the state of the country, contrasted with its condition a hundred years ago, and said that that explained what was meant by "British character." Vague as this is, he evidently meant to refer to the peace and order that has been maintained in the country. Space would fail us to expose this fallacious nonsense, but we would ask him in all humility whether the peace and order that the country undoubtedly knew not very long before the arrival of the British, was the fruit of the "British character" of its then rulers. And it may also be pertinent to inquire whether the inhabitants of the United Kingdom had ceased to be British during the civil wars and revolutions which divided them. Indeed, it is now realized that this oft-repeated claim about British character—is an exploded myth. And it is this realization which has forced the unabashed reactionary to put forward with an audacity all his own the new theory of the necessity of the preomidance of the British element. This is the flaunting of the race bar unmarked and with a vengeance in the highest assembly of the Indian Empire. And if this pernicious doctrine means that the test for certain offices is for ever to be the race and colour and not the talent and equipment of the aspirant, it not only knocks on the head the most solemn promises of the British sovereigns to the Indian nation but subverts the very birthright of the Indian and brands him with the mark of the helot in his own land.

DESERVED DEFEAT.

At Friday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Patel moved that "this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that selected local boards and municipalities in the Presidency be given the power of determining the number and location of liquor shops within their limits". The resolution was simple and modest in scope, asking as it did for the determining power to be given to selected local boards and municipalities. In view of this limitation, it was hardly to be believed that Government would oppose it. Mr. Patel made out a good case for the acceptance of the resolution and it was supported by several members. But contrary to expectation, Mr. Carmichael, speaking for Government, opposed the resolution and offered certain remarks which, as Mr. Patel pointed out subsequently, were not only "out of place" but also inconsistent with the avowed policy of Government. Two aspects of that policy may be briefly indicated here. The first is the repeated professions by Government of their desire to enlarge the powers and functions of local self-governing institutions and the second is their desire not to encourage the growth of the drink habit. In order, as has been frequently urged, to make drink expensive and keep it out of the reach of many poor people, "prohibitive" taxation has been imposed and the auction system re-introduced. Both these expedients have resulted in augmenting the income derived by Government from Excise, without producing a deterring effect on the poor and weak-minded consumer, We have no desire to digress in this place on the shortcomings of such a policy, but what we must emphasise is the other aspect of the matter, *viz.*, the promotion of local Self-Government. Both the Government and those who campose it are liberal in their professions of "sympathy," but whenever it comes to translating sympathy into practice, we are told "Not yet, please."

During the debate, one of the official members—Mr. Arthur—expressed great concern as to what might happen if the municipalities or local boards resolved that there should be no liquor shops at all within their limits! Such a contingency would not be likely to arise, but if it did, it would not be a matter of regret from any point of view. But, if it were desirable to prevent it, nothing could be more simple, though, if any municipalicity or local board, consisting always of officials and non-officials, resolved to exclude liquor shops from its midst, it would be monstrous to force drink shops upon it, because of the effect on Government revenue! The bogey of illicit distillation on which Mr. Arthur laid stress and which is always brought out on these occasions, is imaginary. Mr Patel was at considerable pains to bring home to Government that what he wanted to effect by his resolution was nothing so far-reaching as Mr. Arthur apprehended. He asked that Government should accept the recommendation and try it first as an experiment in selected cases only and if in those cases the power of discretion granted was abused, or not properly exercised, it would be within the competence of Government to take it away. The power of selection would necessarily-be in the hands of Government and he urged that the experiment should be tried under whatever safeguards the Government deemed necessary. Moreover, by accepting Mr. Kamat's amendment to eliminate local boards from the resolution, Mr. Patel showed excessive reasonableness. But all the reasonableness, all the moderation of the mover failed to make an impression on the Government. The contention of Lord Willingdon that in no country has this power ever been granted to a local authority, is one that could well be challenged. What is astonishing is his Excellency's remark that to accept the resolution would not be for the good of the country. It is to be regretted that his Excellency did not explain why. As a result of the unreasonable opposition of Government they were defeated and the resolution was carried by a majority of one vote—17 voting *for* and 16 *against*. It is interesting to learn that some official members abstained from voting. Their action in this respect does them credit and we hope that Government will now carry the resolution into effect.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's supreme effort.

It would be the merest folly to attempt to foresee the actual outcome of the stupendous effort which the enemy are making to smash the British line on the Western Front. We can only wait and watch the splendid stand which is being made by Sir Douglas Haig's troops in the supreme confidence that they will continue to perform their unparallelled task with the superb spirit, courage and ability that has met the first stages of this offensive, in which the enemy is able to fight with immense odds in his favour and which is bound to be prolonged. It is impossible from the disconnected reports that we receive, or from Sir Douglas Haig's brief communiqués, to get a clear idea of the actual position at the moment, but considering the almost overwhelming resources which the Russian collapse has enabled the Central Powers to bring to bear, it is in the highest degree satisfactory that the first shock has obviously failed to achieve the objective in view.

The Cotton Crisis.

At the meeting of representatives of the Cotton Trade to-day, we understand that the various associations concerned will be represented as follows:—

COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. Chrystal, Breul, Bush, Ainsworth and Muller.

COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. B. Durgadutt, Shivnaryan Nemani, Bankilal, Hanmanprasad Bagadia and Rameshwar.

COTTON MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—Messrs. Kallianji Vardman, Haridas Madharidas, Vassanji Jivandas, Hirji Khetsi and Rustomji Kerrawalla.

BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE.—Messrs. Matharadas Goculdas, Mulji Lakhmidas, Ragunath Lalji, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Purshotamdas Thakordas.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. C. N. Wadia, Saklatwala, Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

MARWARI CHAMBER.—Kedarnath Daga, Ramnarain Harnandrai, Kedarmull Ladhia, Rangopal, and Rakhabdas.

It is not known yet whether Mr. Cadell, the Controller of Prices, has accepted the invitation to attend the meeting.

What will happen?

Many speculations were rife during the week-end as to the outcome of the meeting. Many hold the opinion that there is no likelihood of any result being arrived at, owing to differences of view as to the form that any joint action by the trade as a whole should take. In some quarters it has been suggested that a certain price should be fixed for contracts for Broach Good for April 25th and that all business should be taken as having closed at that rate. But such an arrangement would not be acceptable to the Bear side, who want a maximum price and the extension of the settlement to May or June. It is perfectly clear that, if a mutual arrangement is to be arrived at, it cannot be a one-sided one, and the Bears are not likely to enter into any arrangement which does not give them a fair chance of getting over the settlement.

Something must be done.

However that may be, our concern is that something should be agreed upon that will prevent speculators from any further forcing of prices and thus save the trade and the consumer from the disastrous consequences that would ensue. If those who happen to have the upper hand at present preserve an uncompromising attitude and insist on something more than their pound of flesh, in defiance of the public interest and public opinion, they must be dealt with, like other profiteers by Government action. We trust the Controller of Prices will attend to-day's meeting and impress upon those present that such will be the result of any failure on the part of the trade itself to come to a reasonable settlement.

The Rent Bill.

The Rent Bill was allowed to pass into law on Saturday without much difficulty and we hope the mere existence of the new Act on the Statute Book will be enough to secure the end for which it was enacted, that is, that it will effectually put a stop to profiteering. As Lord Willingdon said, the Bill is intended merely to secure fair conditions between the tenants and the landlord; which means that good landlords have no reason to fear anything from it, for they will meet with no serious disadvantages in its provisions. The Bill, it was emphasised during the discussion, is intended to be purely a war measure. That is true, indeed, but not the whole truth. For though the evil of profiteering has been aggravated by the circumstances, the evil is not new to Bombay. Even before the war, rents in Bombay showed an alarming upward tendency for causes which we need not emphasise here. Until these causes are so far removed as to bring the determination of rents in the City under the normal operation of the law of supply and demand, it is essential that the new Act should remain on the Statute Book. For its existence alone can guarantee, so long as these abnormal conditions continue, that the relations between landlords and tenants are fair.

Russia.

The American Ambassader in Petrograd, asked whether in view of the ratification of peace, the American Consulates would leave Russia, replied he would not leave Russia, until forced. On superficial consideration this may appear to be more kind treatment to the Russians than they descrue. But the attitude which the American Government has taken in this matter is prompted alike by common sense and a broader view of the issues involved in the war. The safety of democracy requires that Russia should be saved from the Germans. The American Government and people, as the Ambassader said, are too deeply interested in the prosperity of the Russian people to abandon Russia to Prussianism and will do their utmost to safeguard the real interests of the country. If the Russian people would for a time abandon political disagreements and act, resolutely and vigorously they would be able to expel the enemy and guarantee a lasting peace for themselves and the whole world. There is in any case no reason to despair. As Sir Robert Borden said in the Canadian House of Commons last week: "Rusia is like a giant, long fettered, struggling to his feet. He bruises himself and perhaps overturns those who help him, but Russia would eventually gain its feet and take its part as a great nation in the affairs of the world."

Official Members in Council.

In the course of his closing speech to the Imperial Legislative Council, the Viceroy referred with gratification to the practice, inaugurated during this year's sessions of the Council, of official members taking a larger share in the debates and the proceedings of the Council. The Viceroy regretted that this practice had not been developed before, with the result that non-official members have found that they had had to deal not with "men of flesh and blood of like passions with themselves," but "with silent voting automata finding their way with machine-like precision and unfailing accuracy into the Government division lobby." His Excellency was rather hard on the official members. For if they have hitherto been generally nothing more than silent automata, it is what they have been expected to be. The fault has been not so much with the individuals as with the system. That system must go. But we are not much enamoured of the prospect which Lord Chelmsford described of official members in the Council playing a greater part in the deliberations and thus giving more reality to its proceedings, for the simple reason that this is incompatible with the main purpose which these members are expected to serve, namely, to vote to order. In the Council to which Indian reformers are looking forward the official element will be reduced to a minimum and the "man-power and brain capacity" of officials which run to waste in the desert air of the present Council will be best utilized in work outside the Council for which they are really intended.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency received H. H. the Lady Ali Shah on Saturday morning.

The Members of the Fort Needle Room visited and had tea at Government House, on Saturday afternoon.

Owing to the near departure of their Excellencies from Bombay the Visitors Books at the Secretariat and Lower Gate, Government House, have been closed from Saturday.

Their Excellencies attended Service at All Saints, Malabar Hill.

Their Excellencies received the Chief Rabbi of Baghdad on Sunday.

Her Excellency visited H. H. the Lady Ali Shah at her residence on Sunday afternoon.

Intimation has reached Coonoor of the death of Mr. H. E. Gregory in France from wounds. He was a well-known professional golf player and was in charge of the Golf Club at Ootacamund.

THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

POWERFUL ATTACK BETWEEN OISE AND SENSEE.

SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES ON WHOLE FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

BRILLIANT WORK OF BRITISH AIR-CRAFT.

The great German offensive began on Thursday and is raging with unprecedented fury, fifty enemy divisions having been thrown into the attack.

On Thursday morning an intense bombardment with gasshells and high explosives was directed against our forward positions and back areas between the Oise and the Sensee. War correspondents declare that the Allied defence is remarkably firm and withstanding well the massed attacks of the enemy who have suffered enormous losses.

The offensive proceeds according to anticipations. The Allied line, it is said, may bend under the weight of the attacks, but correspondents are confident that on the whole any serious breach in the line is not probable.

Allied superiority in aerial operations continues with deadly effect, since the massed formations of the enemy afford an easy target.

The news that the suburbs of Paris were shelled with 240 mm guns is perplexing, because as a subsequent message explains the enemy are nowhere within such a range as would make this possible according to known calculations.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.

A communique from Field-Marshal Haig, to-night says:—About eight this morning after an intense bombardment with Gasshells and high explosives on our forward positions and back areas, the enemy launched a powerful infantry attack on a front of over 50 miles, between the Oise river near Lafere and the Sensee river near Croisilles. The hostile artillery was active on a wide front, north of the Labassee Canal and in the Ypres sector.

It was known, for some time past, that an attack was being prepared. The enemy pressed with the greatest vigour and determination throughout the day and broke through the outpost position and penetrated the battle positions at certain points. The enemy attacked in masses and his losses were exceptionally heavy. Severe fighting continues on the whole front.

ENEMY FAILURE TO ATTAIN OBJECTIVE.

Large numbers of reinforcements have been observed advancing behind the enemy's lines. Several divisions which had been specially trained for this great attack have been identified, including the Guards.

The maps captured, depicting the enemy's intentions, show that he has not attained his objectives on any part of the front.

PRESSURE ON NORTHERN SECTOR.

FIERCE AND PROLONGED STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 24.

To-night's communiqué from Field Marshall Haig says:—The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity on the whole front. Southward of the Scrape river, our troops have taken up their new positions southward and westward of St. Quentin and have been heavily engaged with the enemy. Strong hostile attacks during the night in the neighbourhood of Jussy were repulsed with great enemy loss. On the northern portion of the battlefront, enemy attacks have been pressed with the utmost determniation regardless of losses. Our troops maintained their positions on the greater part of this front after a fierce and prolonged struggle. Great gallantry has been shown by troops engaged in fighting in this area and southwards. The Nineteenth and Ninth Divisions distinguished themselves by the valour of their defence. In one sector six attacks in two of which German cavalry participated were beaten off by one of our infantry brigades. Enemy's attacks continue with great violence.

27 ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

A thick morning mist yesterday prevented our aeroplanes from leaving ground during the early part of the day, but when the mist cleared aerial activity on battlefront became very great. Enemy's low-flying machines were particularly active in machinegunning our forward troops. Enemy's massed troops offered good targets to our lowflying aeroplanes. The location of large bodies of troops and transport was reported by our machines to the artillery and they were successfully engaged. Eight and half tons of bombs were dropped on hostile railway stations in the rear of the battlefront and also on billets, high velocity guns, troops and transport. Almost all combats took place between Arras and St. Quentin. We brought down twenty-seven enemy machines and drove down twenty and antiaircraft guns shot down three. Eight of ours are missing. Our night-flying machines dropped fourteen tons of bombs on billets, dumps and areas where enemy's attacking troops were concentrated. All our machined returned.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL MOORE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar 25.

The death of Vice-Admiral W. U. Moore is announced.

50 DIVISIONS FLUNG AGAINST BRITISH.

OUR FRONT UNBROKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-25 p.m., Mar. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—There is now no doubt that Germans are making their supreme effort against the British. Fifty enemy divisions have already been flung into the battle, whilst probably twenty-five more are in close reserve. Germans are rushing on regardless of cost. Under tremendous onslaught, our troops in many places are very slowly falling back voluntarily in excellent order so as to maintain an unbroken front to dense enemy masses. Yesterday and throughout the night, the battlefront continued to extend southward.

EVERY FOOT CONTESTED.

I hear the French are now engaged on our right. Most intense fighting has occurred around Roisel and Tincourt where with indomitable valour every foot has been contested and the slaughter of the enemy has been appalling. Twelve times did every available gun in this area concentrate upon solid massed bodies of Germans.

Our airmen are weary with emptying machinegun drums and bombs into densy grey assembled and returning for more ammunition to enable them to repeat the operation. To the north the enemy is pressing hard upon the defenders of Hermies. Germans got into Mory, but a most dashing counter-attack drove them out and a large party was surrounded and probably captured. The scenes of activity behind the front baffle description, but everywhere are the same well-ordered organisation and quiet confidence. Weather remains wonderfully fine although visibility is somewhat hampered by local ground mists.

AMBITIOUS EXPECTATIONS OF ENEMY.

ALLIED DEFENCE FRUSTRATES PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wring Saturday evening said:—Captured copies of the German plan of offensive show that enemy objectives were on the first day an average penetration on the whole front of eight kilometres, on the second day twelve kilometres and on the third day, beyond which the scheme does not appear to be carried, twenty kilometres. The success attained hitherto falls much short of these objectives. Captured machine-guns include some which have been identified as having been used in the Balkans last year. The enemy attempt to cross the Somme by means of four bridges thrown across last night was detected and frustrated with great loss by our artillery.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

All the roads of the German advance are blocked by columns of troops guns and transport, target on which we are making deadly play. Rough estimates of casualties inflicted vary between thirty and fifty per cent. of all divisions hitherto identified. But I give figures for what they may be worth. They are probably based mainly on prisoners' statements.

POWERFUL ENEMY ATTACKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—Heavy fighting continued on the whole battlefront until late last night. Powerful attacks with great weight of infantry and artillery in the afternoon broke through our defensive system westward of St. Quentin. We are falling back in good order to prepared positions further west. Our troops are holding their positions in the northern portion of the battlefront. Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is progressing.

BRITISH GASSING OPERATIONS.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

REVIEW OF SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 24.

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe wiring from France says:—The outstanding characteristic of the fighting hitherto is that we did so well under a terrific impact. Apart from the unprecedented artillery bombardment the enemy's trench mortars discharged such an overwhelming weight of projectiles that the wire ceased to be an obstacle in most parts; not everywhere as the enemy's wirecutters found when they were mowed down by our machineguns.

Mr. Fyffe describing the gassing of British batteries says, this was the first battle in which the Germans had to work continuously wearing masks. He says that when the British at one point counter-attacked at nine on Thursday morning they bombed the enemy in the trenches he had captured and then drove him with the bayonet through the British barrage.

Mr. Fyffe found the men yesterday morning most confident. He says that the enemy's gain at Bullecourt salient is absolutely unimportant. The enemy generally has now to attack chosen defence positions and the task of the British will become proportionately lighter.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

Mr. Perry Robinson says:—Fighting on Friday was generally along our reserve line. That the Germans would break some sections of our front was anticipated and so far we are satisfied with the situation. Despite terrible hammering the British front line fought magnificently and completely held the attack on a large part of the line. This was particularly true about Louverval Chateau near Boursies where the German masses were obliterated by machineguns while to the eastward by Flesquieres the enemy attack was a total failure. the whole of our line remaining intact at nightfall. But we withdrew in darkness in order to conform to the line on the left where an enormous weight of attack broke the front line. But on the whole of the front of attack our line, if withdrawn, holds absolutely firm. There is not the smallest sign yet of any break through into open warfare. The forces which the enemy has hitherto encountered have been comparatively light and his losses have vastly exceeded ours.

HARDEST FIGHTING IN BRITISH FLANKS.

SITUATION WEST OF SCHELDT UNCLEAR

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDONMar. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 24.

Wiring from France, Mr. Percival Phillips says:—The hardest fighting is on our flanks, the enemy north wing takes a line to which we retired on Thursday, namely, some hundreds of yards east of the villages of Vaux, Vraucourt, Marchies and Beaumetz. This makes the enemy's indentation very roughly from about 2,200 yards at the greatest point in the neighbourhood of Croisilles to from five to six-hundred yards at the lower end.

We have retired east of Doignies where we occupied the Hindenburg system in November to what was generally our old front line before that advance except that we retain Havrincourt.

The situation west of the Scheldt Canal between Gouzeaucourt and St. Quentin is unclear but the enemy undoubtedly is in some villages behind our former front line. Everywhere he is shelling back areas with increasing intensity. His intention obviously is to keep throwing in fresh divisions and continue terrific blows incessantly.

PARIS SUBURBS SHELLED.

12 KILLED : 15 WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

It is officially announced that the enemy is shelling Paris suburbs with a long range 240 millimetre gun, firing every quarter of an hour. Twelve persons have been killed and fifteen wounded.

Countermeasures are being taken.

PARIS MYSTERY.

LONG-RANGE SHELLING INEXPLICABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

Hitherto no explanation has been received of the long-range shelling of Paris which is a mystery as the nearest point on the front is usually regarded as being sixty miles distant.

ENEMY'S RETURN TO OLD METHODS.

THE WORK OF OUR TANKS.

BRILLIANT SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 2-45 a.m., Mar. 24.

Papers are unanimously hopeful of the outcome of the great battle and dwell on the accuracy of British intelligence in divining the enemy's intentions and foreseeing the points and time of attack. They are confident that the Allied line though it may bend will not break short of some undisclosed formidable surprise. It is emphasised that the battle is only beginning. The assault on the Cambrai front which was probably chosen because undulating lands in this region usually recover from the effects of the winter some weeks earlier than the Franco-Belgian frontier districts may not represent the main ultimate feature of the enemy offensive; there may yet be a sudden attack elsewhere but no doubt is felt that the defensive system has been ceaselessly elaborated during the winter months and is defended by troops inspired by an unconquerable spirit which barred the road to Ypres and will hold the enemy. It is believed that the Germans are striking because they think they can win a victory that will end the war and because they cannot afford to wait, hence the failure will now mean a definite defeat of Germany.

The papers exhort the people at home to steel their hearts for the tale of losses and not to be depressed by momentary checks or too exultant at successes but to emulate the calmness and steadiness of the heroes at the front.

ENEMY'S RETURN TO OLD METHOD.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, wiring from France, says our troops were heavily engaged on our right to-day near St. Qentin and we were much outnumbered. Nine German divisions were hurled against three of ours at one point and eight against two at another. A soldier described the enemy's advance as like bees out of a hive; the more one shot the more seemed to come.

It was a return to the old German methods at Mons, Le Cateau and Verdun. The only surprise is that that enemy introduced no novelty in the attack, no tanks or special gas. The enemy relied as of old on ruthless sacrifice of life in the hope of overwhelming the defence by sheer weight of numbers and gun power. There were a thousand guns opposite three British divisions. Nothing has hitherto been experienced by the British like the length and width of barrage which was laid down on our defences yesterday morning and continued all day without pause, except when it jumped forward to let the infantry attack and the guns advance. Simultaneously the heavy guns were concentrated on our rear as far back as twenty-eight miles behind the lines. It was during the last hour of bombardment that the enemy poured out gas shells and continued to gas our batteries and reserve trenches all day filling the atmosphere with poisonous clouds, but this weapon was unsuccessful.

BRILLIANT ATTACK OF OUR TANKS.

British had trained for weeks past and fought yesterday in masks, in some cases for eight hours. Box respirators proved very effective. There were only six cases of gassing in one of the largest casualty clearing stations this morning. A number of tanks brilliantly attacked on Thursday evening and recaptured some ground near Doignies. The spirit of our men remains magnificent. The troops I saw to-day going into battle with bands playing were chatting and smiling with calm confidence.

SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS IN HURLUS SECTOR.

BREAKDOWN UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

Last night's French communique said:—During the day, there was reciprocal artillery activity which was very violent between the Miette and the Aisne, in the region of Reims, on the heights, in the Champagne and at Villesurtourbe.

Three successive attacks in the Hurlus sector broke down under our fire or were thrown back by counter-attacks. The raiding attempts, east of the Suippe were completely defeated. Our artillery caught and dispersed some German columns which were advancing south of Mouthois.

On the right of the Meuse and at some points in the Woevre the enemy intensely bombarded our first lines.

FRENCH FRONT BOMBARDED.

ENEMY DISPERSED IN BLELEREY REGION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The enemy has been spasmodically, but fairly violently bombarding our front and rear lines north of Chemin-des-Dames in the region of Rheims and in Lorraine.

We dispersed an attack in the region of Bleleret in Woevre.

FIRM FRENCH STAND

ENEMY COUP-DE-MAINS FAIL NEAR JUVINCOURT.

LIVELY CANNONADING IN MONTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

This afternoon's French communiqué says we repulsed strong enemy coup-de-mains south of Juvincourt in the sector of Godat north of Courcy and north of the Aisne. At the two last points the enemy detachments were driven out of the advanced elements after a lively fight in which the enemy sustained appreciable losses.

An enemy attempt west of Montcornillet in the Champagne also failed. There was fairly lively cannonading in the region of Monts and at some points on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

UNSUCCESFUL ENEMY COUPS-DE-MAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says that artillery was active early in the day and more violent in the afternoon, particularly north of Chemin-des-Dames in the regions of Courcy and Pompelle and in Champagne south of Moronvillers.

Three enemy coups-de-main north of Souain and east of Teton were without result.

AUSTRIANS AND HUNGARIANS ON WEST FRONT.

A GERMAN STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Austrains and Hungarians co-operated against the English and French in artillery bombardments of broad sectors on the Western Front. We have captured Chersson in the Ukrainia.

BRAVE BRITISH STAND.

MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF OUR AIRMEN

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says:—The offensive is proceeding. The weather is glorious. Definite details still cannot be obtained. Despite our giving ground under an unprecedented weight of men and guns enemy gains are nowhere of real strategic importance. The withdrawal has been everywhere carried out in an orderly manner after exacting a fearful price. Our airmen report that the ground in the enemy's rear is strewn with grey corpses.

It has been noted that all attacking troops are clad in new uniforms and it is remembered in this connection that Hindenburg boasted he would be in Paris on April 1st. Anyway he is certainly essaying to break through in record time and as the divisions melt away under torrents of shells and bullets fresh ones are flung in. Forty enemy divisions including four of the Guards had been identified in the front line of attack by last night and already some troops have been relieved. Responsible quarters are gratified at the magnificent manner our troops are withstanding the ordeal. Not a single dvision has failed or faltered.

Against one sector of ten thousand yards it has been estimated that the Germans employed one gun every fifteen yards not counting the trenchmortars. It is noteworthy that some actual retirements were made only upon orders after the troops had held the trenches intact throughout the whole day of violent assaults. The first dense waves in yesterday's attacks were frequently held up by our wire and the Germans halted and hacked the way through whilst our riflemen and gunners made veritable shambles of the ground.

The enemy fought with sturdy valour for picked divisions were participating.

Our airmen are serving us magnificently flying low and attacking the enemy flying formations which are machinegunning our trenches. In one place eight German divisions attacked on the front held by eight battalions of our men. The front line here had been destroyed by the weight of metal but the supports achieved a great defence and not only held the enemy but compelled the withdrawal yesterday evening of some of their divisions. The Germans lost a certain number of guns through entering our barrage. Gas shells have been largely used. We are employing projectors neutralising whole batteries thereby.

LATEST CABLES.

TURNING MOVEMENT PIVOTING ON HAM

ENEMY INFANTRY REPORTED CROSSING SOMME CANAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon says:—We are confident that Germany's tremendous, and probably despairing effort will fail, but the test is a supreme one. Furthermore, our soldiers rightly or wrongly feel they are engaged in the last great battle of the war and this is stiffening their will to sacrifice to a degree inexpressibly magnificent.

The enemy's greatest pressure is against desolate tracts across which the Germans retreated after the battles of the Somme. Here neither tactical nor territorial gains can have much value. Possibly spectacular motives of the desire of the enemy to claim he has retreived his former losses are outweighing the ore definite strategic purpose. News comes our of thunderous vortex in disjointed scraps and it is difficult to piece them together. At 10/50 this morning the enemy was advancing in great masses both north and south towards St. Leger. At 11/35 dense columns were reported marching from Lagnicourt down the Bapaume-Lagnicourt road through Vaux and Vraucourt. In the afternoon bodies of cavalry were seen moving down Ham-Metigny and Ham-Staint Quentin roads and it was rumoured that some infantry had crossed the Somme canal. If correct, it suggests that Germans are attempting a turning movement pivoting on Ham, in which case owing to masses of troops at enemy's disposal the situation here may prove less promising than along the rest of the line of withdrawal. Meanwhile weather remains brilliant and the terrible slaughter of the enemy hordes continues from ground and war.

FOR FINAL DECISION WITH ENGLAND.

GERMAN VIEW OF OFFENSIVE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar 25.

The German press speaks of the present battle as a effort to reach a final decision with England. For example, the Conservative Taeglische-Rundschau says:—A single combat between England and Germany to decide whether Anglo-Saxons shall continue to press their will upon the world has begun.

The Austrian semi-official Neue Freie Presse contains the significant admission that Austrians are defending Strassburg against a possible French move against it. Other statements in the Austrian press confirm that Austrian artillery is massed on the eastern French front.

German newspapers also report the arrival of Bulgarians on the Western front.

The Kaiser, Hindenburg and Ludendorff have arrived in the battle area.

BRITISH FELL 8 MACHINES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar 25.

A British official communiqué from Italy says:—Our aeroplanes without loss have destroyed eight enemy machine and brought down another out of control.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE ON WAR FRONT.

BRITISH IN TOUCH WITH FRENCH RIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar 25.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—There was no material change on the battle front during the night though further fighting occurred at a number of points. We are holding the line from the Somme river to the Peronne. Small parties of enemy endeavoured to cross in the neighbourhood of Pargny, but were driven back. We are in touch on the right with the French. Northwards of the Somme river our troops at the Puronne hold their positions after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of this front in the early part of night. Heavy fighting must till be expected.

FREIGHT SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO MAXSEILLES.

UNDERTAKING OF OSAKA SHASHEN KAISHA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar 25.

It is officially announced that Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to inaugurate a monthly freight service from Bombay to Marseilles via Suez Canal.

END OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

OTHER SCHEMES OF EMIGRATION:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 24.

The lengthy correspondence is now published which passed between the Indian and Home Government regarding Indian Labour Emigration to the more distant Crown Colonies. The following are brief extracts from the principal despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India which is dated last September:—

I agree with your view as to the unfortunate effect in India of the suggestion that indentured emigration might remain in force for five years more,—a suggestion deprecated at the time by my predecessor. As you have been informed. His Majesty's Government have decided that the indentured emigration temporarily prohibited on account of urgent military needs, cannot be resumed. I agree with Your Excellency's Government that any new system of emigration must be free from the suspicion of liability to the charges brought against the old system that it was based on fraudulent recruitment; that it involved slavery for men and that it resulted in the prostitution of women. The letter of Your Excellencys Government was laid before the Inter-Departmental Conference, which after a session lasting some six weeks has drawn up a new scheme for a system of free emigration assisted by the Colonial administration.

SCHEME PROVISIONAL.

The scheme is provisional in the sense that it is necessarily one to be judged on the one hand by your Excellency's Government and on the other by the Colonial administrations. Should the latter or any of them consider that the increased expenditure which its adoption will necessitate would make it unprofitable to employ imported Indian labour under the new conditions, the assisted emigration question so far as India is concerned will necessarily disappear in connection with such colonies or colony. If on the other hand you are unable to regard the scheme as regards any particular detail of details as satisfactory from the Indian point of view, I shall of course give full weight to your criticisms and shall communicate them to the Colonial office. Apart from questions of detail, the scheme as a whole appears to me to fulfil the conditions laid down in Your Government letter, as affording a means of enabling Indian labourers to emigrate to those colonies which desire to attract them, as eliminating so far as is humanly possible unsatisfactory features in the engagement of emigrants in India and as securing for the emigrant labourers work under conditions of freedom, with facilities for repatriation if they do not desire to settle. The encouragement of family as opposed to individual emigration affords the only sure means of guaranteeing the moral welfare of the Indian communities overseas. The proposed scheme differs fundamentally from the present system. In place of indentured labour, it is now proposed to establish a scheme of colonisation and one, I would add, that goes considerably beyond, not only the requirements laid down by Your Excellency's Government, but also any scheme of assisted emigration hitherto devised for European settlers in the dominions, since the latter have never been granted systematic State assistance if they desired to repatriate themselves after experience of colonial life.

COLONIAL ATTITUDE.

The Indian claims have been met by the Colonial office in a liberal and sympatheti spirit. I would invite your particular attention to the fact that the benefits in the way of material and medical comforts and other safeguards provided under the old system for labourers who had covenanted under indenture to work for a term of years are, under this scheme, continued for labourers who are entirely free, and as to whose readiness to work the colonies have no such guarantee as was provided by those indentures. I realise that any attempt to introduce indentured emigration under a new name would be rightly resented, and do not underrate the difficulties that surround the subject; but I would ask you to consider very carefully the present legal position.

LIMITATIONS OF LEGAL POWER.

Emigration to the four British Colonies and Surinam is for the time being suspended by an order under the Defence of India Act, but when the war ends and this emergency power is exhausted the Emigration Act will at best enable you only to prohibit emigration under indenture to those colonies There is no power under that act to declare unlawful or to restrict or regulate free or assisted emigration where no agreement to Labour is entered into by the emigrant before leaving India by sea, unless the act is amended or is supplemented by an other Act of Emigration under such conditions as are suggested.

FURTHER LEGISLATION.

The simple repeal of the present emigration act will therefore not meet the situation. Legislation in some form will be inevitable and it is possible that you will be asked to prohibit the emigration of unskilled labourers who receive assistance to emigrate on the understanding that they will enter upon agreements overseas. But apart from other considerations, it would be difficult to prevent evasion of the provisions in such a bill discriminating between persons induced to emigrate in order to work on estates in the West Indies and such free emigrants as have in the past gone in considerable numbers from the Punjab to Canada, South America and the Far East, often in the hope of obtaining employment as manual labourers. The question requires very careful examination. I trust that you Excellency's Government will consider it fully.

There is the further point to be borne in mind that you may be asked to modify the present system under which Labour emigration to Ceylon and Malaya is seree serom any legal restriction on supervision. While I can understand your reluctance to undertake special legislation that could be represented as framed merely in the interests of Fiji Islands, I greatly doubt whether you will not in the obvious interests of India find it necessary to deal afresh by legislation with the whole system of labour emigration.

ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABITY.

Continued from page 5

the resolution with a vigorous speech.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, supported the resolution in Marathi, which was further supported by Mr. Kondaji Ramji, a member of the Depressed Classes and the resolution was carried.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde moved the following resolution: which was duly seconded and supported and carried:—

This conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Government of India should appoint a committee with adequate Indian representation thereon to inquire into the problem of the depressed classes, with special reference to the following topics among others:—(1) Opening of the public services to these classes. (2) Facilitating special education amongst them. (3) Safeguarding them against habits of bad sanitation, criminal propensities, and such other effects of neglect and ignorance. (4) The conditions of their village *Vatan* and the services demanded from them in return for such *Vatans*. (5) Rights of prescription with regard to Depressed Class localities in villages and other areas. (6) Granting of disforested tracts for colonisation by such classes. (7) Condition of virtual serfdom of the Pariahs in Southern India.

The Conference adjourned till 4 o'clock to-day.

D. C. MISSION SCHOOLS PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize-distribution of the schools conducted by the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India took place, in the "shamiana" near French Bridge Bombay, yesterday, Lady Chandavarkar presiding.

After the pupils had gone through an interesting programme of songs, dialogue and drills, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Superintendent, Bombay Branch, presented the report for the year 1917.

Lady Chandavarkar gave away the prizes, and addressing the assembly, said it gave her great pleasure to preside there that afternoon. She expressed her satisfaction at the progress the students had made in their studies, and concluded by addressing them words of encouragement and advice.

A vote of thanks to Lady Chandavarkar terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided. There was a large number of members present. The question of the last elections to the All-India Congress Committee, regarding which Mr. Samarth had raised certain objections occupied the greater portion of the proceedings. After some discussion, the chairman ruled that the Committee had no power to revise the election. Separate motions were adopted, however, appointing committees to inquire into the alleged irregularities in connection with the elections and to determine the procedure for future elections. A point raised by Mr. Samarth regarding the elections to the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee was adjourned to a future meeting. After some discussion had taken place in regard to the practice as well as the procedure at these elections, other questions on the agenda were postponed and the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

THE AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some two or three days ago you had commented on the manner on which the Ahmedabad strikes had ended. The information was supplied to you by a source, which you considered reliable, but I was surprised to find that no mention was made of the reason which ended the strikes in such a curious manner.

According to the bulletins issued by the advisers of the weavers Mr. Gandhi had to take a vow not to eat anything unless the weavers secured an increase of 35 per cent. on July rates, in order that the weavers, who, under the advice of Mr. Gandhi, had taken a vow not to return to work unless the Mills granted them their demands, were, about to resume work on 20 per cent. basis which was fixed by the Millowners' Group. It was not because the Millowners' Group was anxious to make a compromise that they did so, but they did it solely on account of Mr. Gandhi's vow. It is not fair to them that their making a compromise should be attributed to anything else. It was generally believed, that, if the compromise had not been made ths workpeople would have returned on 20 per cent. basis, but on account of Mr. Gandhi's vow the Millowners thought that the compromise, however prejudicial to their interests should be made, in order to save Mr. Gandhi's life. It would not be wrong to say, that the advisers of the weavers and the general public thought, that the weavers were under Mr. Gandhi's control, but the strikes that have been taking place since the compromise, due to the fresh demands, on the part of the weavers, contrary to the understanding of the compromise show how far it is, so what hold the advisers have on the weavers, inspite of the sermons that were given to them every day during the lock-out and strikes.

I trust that you will publish this letter.—Yours etc.,

"HOMERULER."

Bombay, Mar. 23.

VIGOROUS AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

SIXTEEN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

Last night's British communiqué referring to aviation says owing to mist the light was only suitable for low flying. The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battle front offered excellent targets and our pilots poured thousands of rounds into them causing innumerable casualties. Our bombers also attacked the troops dropping nine hundred bombs on troops, railway stations and the battlefront. There was much air fighting.

We brought down sixteen enemy machines, drove down six and shot down one. Three of ours are missing. Our nightfliers dropped three and a half tons of bombs on the Bruges dockyards and three and a half tons on billets at Tournau. All returned.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO HOLD UP ENEMY:

GERMANS' EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué, this afternoon, says:—Fighting continued late last night, on the whole front from the river Oise to the river Sensee. Our troops continue to hold the enemy in their battle positions.

During yesterday's attacks, the enemy's massed infantry offered remarkable targets to rifles and machine-guns and artillery, of which we took full advantage. All the reports testify to the enemy's exceedingly heavy losses.

No serious attack has yet developed this morning, but heavy fighting must still be expected.

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

FURTHER SEVERE FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 23.

Last night's British communiqué says the enemy this morning renewed attacks in great strength on practically the whole battlefront. Fierce fighting in our battle positions still continues. The enemy progressed at certain points but elsewhere our counterattacks threw him back. Our losses were inevitably considerable but not out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

Reports from all parts show that enemy's losses continue very heavy. His advance overywhere was made at a great sacrifice. Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. Exceptional gallantry was shown by the Twenty-fourth Division in the protracted defence of Leverguier, also by the Third Division who maintained the positions near Croisilles and orthwards against repeated attacks.

The Fifty-first Division made a gallant fight near the Bapaume-Cambrai road against repeated attacks.

ENEMY STRENGTH.

Identifications obtained show that the opening attack was delivered by forty German divisions supported by a great number of German artillery batteries supported by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions have since taken part in the fighting and others are arriving. Further very severe fighting is anticipated.

VIOLENT ACTION S. OF OISE

ENEMY COUP DE MAIN COLLAPSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

Last night's French communiqué reported artillery actions, sometimes violent, south of the Oise in the region of Reims and in Lorraine between Hanacourt and Vosges. The enemy *coupe de main* at Hirtzdach Wood in Upper Alsace broke down under our fire.

SPLENDID BRITISH RESISTANCE.

LONDON'S MESSAGE TO SIR D. HAIG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

The Lord Mayor of London has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Haig:—London is watching with profound emotion and grateful admiration the splendid resistance the British and overseas troops are heroically offering to the attacks of the enemy and renews its full confidence in the complete victory of our gallant and devoted troops. They will remain in our prayers and thoughts throughout these anxious days.

GERMANS OCCUPY OCHAKOFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

Germans have occupied the town of Ochakoff forty miles north-east of Odessa.

MR. ASQUITH ON IRISH PROBLEM.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH FIRMNESS IN WEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar 22.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

Mr. Asquith in a speech at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Derby said that Anglo-Irish reconciliation was most urgent in the interest of the Allied cause and the future of the world. Despite disquieting reports, he refused to believe that an honourable solution could not be found.

Referring to the German offensive he declared that skill of our generals and the indomitable tenacity of our soldiers would more than hold their own. The people of Britain were prepared for any sacrifice to make the cause of freedom victorious.

MR. STOKER ELECTED MEMBER OF S. MANCHESTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONODON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

Mr. R. Stoker (Conservative) has been returned unopposed for South Manchester.

TURKS AND CAUCASIAN DIET.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS END.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

Pourparlers between the Caucasian Diet and the Ottoman High Command regarding a separate peace have been broken off as Turkish demands are unacceptable.

GERMAN POLICY TO HOLLAND

CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT IN REICHSTAG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

In the Reichstag Von dem Bussche, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, made a confidential statement about Government's intentions regarding the Dutch shipping question.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

ALL CHASED OFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Mar. 23.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

It is officially announced that several enemy aeroplanes flew over Paris at half-past eight this morning and there were several casualties. Raiders were chased off by our machines and "all clear" was signalled at 4/20 in the afternoon.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

REDUCED FOR HELPING ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

To furnish the Allies with necessary wheat till the harvest the Food Administration has ordered American consumption to be reduced by half.

AIR-RAID ON COMPIEGNE.

ALL CLEAR IN HALF AN HOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 24.

A group of enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines and bombed Compiegne and various towns and districts. Some pushed southward but the gun-fire compelled them to retreat. An alarm was given in Paris but all clear was signalled in half an hour.

SPECIAL PRAYERS TO BE OFFERED FOR ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered special prayers to be offered in all churches on behalf of the Army and the righteous cause for which we are fighting.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—A rise of three halfpence during the week brings the price a little nearer to American parity. Probably the upward movement will continue. Trade demand is heavy and the rising tendency has been further acentuated by reduced offerings. Indian silver holding was again decreased.

ZUIDER SEA TO BE DRAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
HAGUE, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

The Second Chamber has unanimously passed the bill for the drainage of the Zuider Sea.

PURPOSE OF TAKING DUTCH SHIPS.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS TO OWNERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
THE HAGUE, Mar. 23.
Recd 6-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

The American Legation in a communication to the press says:—The fear that requisitioned Dutch ships will be permanently lost to the Dutch flag is baseless. The United States has not taken any title to the ships under the President's proclamation but merely their temporary use. Liberal chartering rates will be paid and ships will be returned at the termination of the present emergency not later than the end of the war. The United States assumes all war and marine risks and in the event of loss by enemy action in the war zone the owners will be given the option of receiving payment of the value of the vessel or having the vessel replaced as soon as possible after the war, in the meantime receiving interest on the value of the vessel lost. Dutch crews and officers will be maintained at the expense of the United States until suitable opportunity for repatriation occurs.

ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

NO DANGER TO DUTCH COLONIAL NAVIGATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

With regard to the statement of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday that the proposed action of the Allies in respect of Dutch shipping would render Dutch colonial navigation impossible, Reuter is informed that this is by no means the case and such apprehension is quite unfounded. There is no intention of taking any action that would make Dutch colonial trade impossible.

REICHSTAG CONFIRMS RUSSIAN TREATY.

RUMANIAN ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

The Reichstag has approved of the Russian peace treaties. Austrian Headquarters states that the armistice with Rumania has been further extended by seventy-two hours.

PARCELS TO PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

SUSPENDED BY SWISS POST OFFICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

The Swiss Post Office states that the transmission of parcels to prisoners of war in Turkey has again been suspended. Letters are still being forwarded.

RECORD GAS BOMBARDMENT.

DEADLY EXPLOIT OF CANADIANS.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

A Canadian correspondent telegraphs that the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history was carried out by Canadians on the night of March 22nd against enemy positions between Lens and Hill Seventy. At eleven o'clock 5,000 drums simultaneously were released from the outskirts of Lens and favouring winds carried the gas to the enemy supports, reserves and assembly areas. Nine minutes later, Canadian guns opened a slow bombardment which quickened in forty minutes to an intensive creeping barrage.

PROGRESS OF IRISH CONVENTION.

CHAIRMAN TO PREPARE REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. Midnight Mar. 24.

The Press Bureau says:—The Irish Convention has concluded discussion of the statement received from the Grand Committee. Decisions were reached on all material points. It agreed that the Chairman shall prepare the draft report. The Convention will reassemble on April 4th to consider report.

MILITARY CROSS FOR SEC LIEUT. HIGGINSON.

REWARD FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 24.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Sec.-Lieut. Norman Higginson, Indian Army, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When he was leading a patrol against an enemy advanced post they rushed the post, killed several of the garrison, put the remainder to flight and brought back useful information. Sec.-Lieut. Higginson handled the party with conspicuous skill performing a very difficult night march in No Man's Land. This with his gallant leadership was responsible for the success of the enterprise.

DETAILS OF NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY PAYS COLOSSAL PRICE FOR SMALL GAINS.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says it can be safely said that the British armies view with calm confidence the result of the splendid defensive they have thus far opposed to the German hordes. While it is impossible to predict what the future holds, it seems pretty certain that yesterday's attack forms a part of the great German offensive.

THEY ARE "ALL OUT."

They are "all out", and they paid a colossal price yesterday for their small gains. The battle was too big to be visualised as a whole. Nineteen enemy divisions were identified in yesterday's fighting. Intense barrages preceded initial local attacks which were mainly repulsed. Then the enemy between half-past-eight and ten in the morning launched a whole series of attacks astride Canal du Nord, throwing in three successive waves, one following another and closely supported by massed formations of storm troops. By midday this great effort was spent, having forced our line to withdraw in several places. At five o'clock fresh troops attacked again heavily in the north-westerly direction from Fontaine les Croisilles, but this attempt was held up by a withering machine-gun fire.

COUNTER-ATTACK DRIVES THE ENEMY OUT.

The Germans having established themselves at Doignies, which is a position of tactical advantage, we counter-attacked at seven in evening with the infantry and tanks and drove them out again. The heavy grounds and mists considerably handicapped aerial work but weather thus far has been distinctly in our favour. The enemy is employing his best divisions including at least two divisions of Guards. It is rumoured that the Austrian batteries are supporting them out they have not yet been identified. Early to-day the enemy were heavily shelling the region of Henin near Arras. He is still pushing forward large masses of reinforcing troops.

FIRE IN GREEN STREET.

DUE TO FUSING OF WIRE.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening in the office of M. P. Goculdas and Company on the first storey of a building in Green Street, Fort, Bombay. The municipal fire-engines arrived on the scene and put out the flames within twenty minutes. The fire is believed to have been due to the fusing of an electric wire. The furniture and other office materials of Goculdas and Company were destroyed by fire, and damage was done by water to the goods of M. H. Dinsha and Company, gin mill stores suppliers, who have their godown on the ground floor. M. P. Goculdas and Company estimate their loss about Rs. 15,000, which is covered by insurance.

SEND-OFF TO MR. TILAK.

A public meeting will be held to-night at 9 o'clock (S. T.), in the open space, opposite Musjid Bunder Bridge, Mandvi, to wish farewell to Mr. Tilak and the Home Rule Deputation.

PAY OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN EUROPEAN SHOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have been very obliging and kind to take up matters in your paper regarding Municipal clerks, etc., thus bringing through the medium of your paper their grievance before the authorities concerned.

Being moved by your acts of benevolence, I venture to ask your goodself, to insert in your paper this grievance, which I believe is one that should have due consideration from the Managers of the large European business firms, (shops) in Bombay, trading in household requisites, wearing material, medicines, provisions, books, etc.

The grievance, I mean is the poor salary paid to the Indian staff, i.e., clerks, compounders, men at the Counter or Salesmen employed in these firms.

The hours of attendance are from 9-30 a.m., to 6 p.m., and the holidays are not in any way to be compared with Government offices, Mercantile firms and Banks.

Considering the high prices for food-stuff, etc. Railways, Government offices, Mercantile firms, Banks and Insurance Companies have allowed their staff a certain percentage as War Allowance, which example I should say should be followed by these firms also.

The pay which the men in question draw, is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves, and to add fuel to the fire, comes the dreadful increase in prices of food-stuff, eac., from which one can imagine, the condition they are put in.

We sometimes hear of acts of dishonesty, and this I believe is due to the insufficient pay the men draw. It is poverty that leads to bad deeds. In the face of the above facts, is it not proper and reasonable that the firms concerned should allow some War Allowance, and see that each man is paid according to the position he holds in the firm, according to his merits, and the period he has served in the firm.

Moreover I may say that the profits, realized from the sale of goods do allow the firms, if they are willing to reasonably pay their Indian staff.

I am sure if this is done it will not only be an act of Christianity, but the staff will work with more energy and honesty and will be grateful for their kind and noble deeds.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCISCUS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

DUTCH SHIPS IN AMERICAN WATERS.

REQUISITIONING AUTHORISED.

STATEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 21.
Recd. 2-45 a.m., Mar. 24.

A Presidential proclamation has been issued authorising the Navy Department to take over vessels of the Netherlands registry in American territorial waters for use during the war and to employ all such vessels as necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against Germany. Full compensation for the use of ships will be paid to owners through the United States Shipping Board in accordance with the principles of international law. The vessels will be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department or by the United States Shipping Board as is deemed expedient. For some months the United States and the Enteute Allies have been negotiating with the Dutch Government with the object of concluding a general commercial agreement. A very clear statement as to the character of these negotiations was made on the 12th to the Dutch Parliament by the Foreign Minister in Holland.

BASIS OF PROPOSITIONS.

As it appears from the statement discussion proceeded upon the basis of two fundamental propositions, namely, that the United States and the Allies should facilitate importation into Holland of foodstuffs and other commodities required to maintain her economic life and Holland should restore her merchant marine to the normal condition of activity. It was the negotiators' task to develop specific application of propositions which were acceptable to the Governments concerned. Early in January, 1918, negotiators arrived at an understanding which was embodied in a tentative agreement which was submitted to the Governments concerned in order that, if acceptable, it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counter-proposal might be made. Negotiations becoming prolonged the Dutch delegates proposed in order that their ships might sooner be put to remunerative service that the Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding ninety days.

DUTCH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

The United States accepted the proposal and on January 25th the Dutch Minister in Washington handed to the United States Secretary of State a Note expressing the terms of temporary chartering agreement and his Government's acceptance of it. This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should be employed at the United States' discretion partly in service of the Belgian Relief Party for Switzerland on safe conduct to Cette in France, and for each ship sent to Holland in service of Belgian relief a corresponding vessel would leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships in the United States ports with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, a similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports. The agreement was explicitly temporary in character and designed to meet the immediate situation. Prompt performance was of the essence.

THE DUTCH FEAR.

The Dutch Government at once disclosed, however, unwillingness or inability to carry out this chartering agreement which it itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping as contemplated by the agreement to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs as much as were needed there. One difficulty after another, however, was raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief and although the reason was never formally expressed it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be submarined even though on an errand of mercy and though not traversing any so-called danger zones proclaimed by the German Government.

That this fear was not wholly unjustified was unhappily shown by the German Government's recent act in sinking the ship Sardinero outside the danger zone when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland and after the submarine commander had ascertained the fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

THE GERMAN THREAT.

Respecting Belgian relief the Dutch Government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German Government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of corresponding ships which under the agreement were to leave coincidentally for the United States. The Dutch Government even felt unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs which, under the agreement, it was permitted to secure, since here again the German Government had intervened and threatened to destroy an equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States. Nearly two months have elapsed since the temporary chartering agreement was made and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without Holland replying. Meanwhile the German threats have grown more violent with a view to preventing a permanent agreement and forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

FINAL PROPOSAL AND REPLY.

The final proposal to Holland on the 7th instant and expiring on the 18th instant was submitted through Britain. A reply was received which while in itself unacceptable might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations, but events to which I alluded served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate while the essential basis for the agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were the agreement concluded the power of independent action which alone can assure performance is lacking. I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathise with the difficulty of her position under the menace of military power which has, in every way, demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights, but since coercion does in fact exist no alternative is left to us, but to accomplish through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign that which is so reasonable that in other circumstances we could be confident of accomplishing it by an agreement.

STEPS TO REQUISITION DUTCH SHIPS.

Steps have accordingly been taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and similar action which has been taken by Governments associated with us leaves Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and she may immediately send ships from Holland to secure bread and cereals which her people require. These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention by us.

NEW AMSTERDAM ALLOWED TO RETURN.

The liner New Amsterdam which came within our jurisdiction under agreement for her return will, of course, be permitted to return immediately to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorised to carry back two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented it. Ample compensation will be paid to Dutch owners of ships which are put into our service and suitable provision will be made to meet the probabilities of ships being lost through enemy action. It is our earnest desire to safeguard the interests of Holland and her nationals to the fullest extent. By exercising in this crisis our admitted rights to control all property within our territory we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently with it cannot, I believe, fail to furnish evidence to Holland of our friendship towards her.

(Sd.) WOODROW WILSON.

DUTCH SHIPS IN ALLIED PORTS.

DO NOT CORRESPOND TO AGREEMENT TONNAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Mar. 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

The British Minister in a letter to the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the associated Governments believe that the Dutch ships now in their ports do not fully correspond to the tonnage anticipated under the agreement and that the vessels in or bound for Dutch ports will be found to exceed the tonnage needed for the imports of the Netherlands and her colonies calculated on the basis of the original tonnage proposals and provisionally agreed to by the Dutch delegates. If it should be proved to the satisfaction of the associated Governments that this is not the case, the latter will be ready to make up any deficiency in the tonnage left at Holland's disposal on the lines of the general arrangement regarding the use and distribution of the Dutch tonnage as soon as the Netherlands Government has supplied the figures of the tonnage now in or bound for Dutch ports.

38 DUTCH VESEELS SEIZED.

IN AMERICAN PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

Thirty-eight Dutch vessels in American ports have been seized without a hitch, the captains in every case merely making a formal protest.

DUTCH SHIPS IN U. S. PORTS SEIZED.

SEQUEL TO HOLLAND'S REJECTION OF ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

The President has issued a proclamation authorising the seizure of Dutch ships in American ports. The proclamation was issued after the War Trade Board had been informed that Holland had rejected the American ultimatum for the transfer of ships.

"VORWAERTS'" PRAISE OF MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Mar. 23.

The "Vorwaerts" says:—Prince Lichnowsky's brilliant testimony regarding English policy may help to teach the Germans again to think more calmly and with more open mind about England.

COMMONS ADJOURN TILL APRIL 9TH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables.
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

The House of Commons has adjourned until April 9th.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

DISCUSSED IN REICHSTAG COMMITTEE.

VON PAYER'S ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE DOCUMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

A telegram from Berlin says that Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum on German policy when he was ambassador in London was discussed in the Main Committee of the Reichstag on the 16 inst. The Vice-Chancellor, Von Payer, said that Prince Lichnowsky in the course of a statement to Hertling on the 15th said that the memorandum was intended only for family archieves and he showed it on the assurance of absolute secrecy to a few political friends. He deeply regretted the vexatious indiscretion by which it had been more widely circulated. Von Payer added that Prince Lichnowsky had resigned his ambassadorial rank and as obviously he was only guilty of imprudence no further steps would be taken against him.

"MISTAKES AND FALSE CONCLUSIONS."

Von Payer proceeded to contradict some of Prince Lichnowsky's assertions declaring that the key to Prince Lichnowsky's mistakes and false conclusions regarding events before the war was probably Prince Lichnowsky's over-estimate of his own services and his hatred of those who did not recognise his achievements as he expected. Von Payer declared that the entire memorandum was permeated by a striking veneration for foreign diplomats, especially British, whom Prince Lichnowsky described in a truly affectionate manner and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that Prince Lichnowsky frequently regarded Germany's most zealous enemies as her best friends because they were personally on good terms with him. The aim of the memorandum was obvious, namely to show how much better and more enlightened, Prince Lichnowsky's policy was, and how he could have assured peace to the Empire if his policy had been followed.

"ABSOLUTELY VALUELESS HISTORICALLY."

Von Payer concluded:—"Nobody will reproach Prince Lichnowsky on account of this belief in himself. He was free to make notes about events and his attitude to them, but he should have considered it his duty that his views should not become known to the public and no matter how small his circle of readers it was his duty to state nothing contradictory to facts which he knew. As things now are the memorandum will cause enough harm amongst malevolent and superficial people. The memorandum is absolutely valueless historically."

DR. MUELHON'S LETTER.

Von Payer next referred to the duplicate copy of a letter from Doctor Muehlon, now in Switzerland, who was a member of the Krupps directorate at the outbreak of war. Von Payer said that Muehlon's letter referred to the utterances of two highly-placed gentlemen, from which Muehlon concluded that the German Government in July 1914 lacked the desire for peace. Both these gentlemen had stated in writing that Muehlon, suffered from nerves and Von Payer also considered that Meuhlon's statements were those of a diseased mind.

QUESTION OF PROSECUTION

After a brief discussion Von Payer said that the Imperial Department of Justice had considered the question of taking criminal or disciplinary action against Prince Lichnowsky with the result that on various legal grounds the prosecution of Prince Lichnowsky for diplomatic high treason would not have been successful. There was no longer the question of disciplinary proceedings after Prince Lichnowsky's retirement. The Foreign Office had prohibited Prince Lichnowsky from publishing the articles.

FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION.

Herr Stumm, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the Kaiser in agreement with the Chancellor appointed Prince Lichnowsky to London. Prince Lichnowsky was zealous in his duties while in London, though his strong optimism with reference to German-English relations did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office. When Prince Lichnowsky's hopes of a German-English understanding were destroyed by the war, Prince Lichnowsky returned to Germany greatly excited and even then did not restrain his criticism of the German policy. This excitement increased owing to German press attacks against him and this must be taken into consideration in judging the memorandum.

NEW EDITION OF GERMAN WHITE BOOK.

Replying to criticisms of the meagreness of German White Book, Stumm said it had to be compiled quickly so as to present to the Reichstag, a clear picture of the question of guilt for the outbreak of war. He agreed that the Blue Books of other States were more voluminous, but the German White Book contained no falsification. Stumm concluded by announcing that a new edition of the German White Book was being prepared.

FRIENDLY SPIRIT OF BEERSHEBA TRIBESMEN.

The tribesmen of Beersheba, whose minds had been poisoned against the British by the Turks, are now showing a more friendly spirit. They thought the British would deprive them of what the Turks had left, but now they realise their flocks and grain are safe and they have nothing to fear so long as they remain quiet and refrain from raiding.

LINKING UP PALESTINE WITH EGYPT BY RAIL.

Finally, the population of the maritime plain and grain-growing country between Gaza and Beersheba are delighted at the linking up of Palestine with Egypt by rail, for they realise the advantage of rapid railway communication compared with the former camel transport, involving a journey of several weeks. They naturally ask, "Is there any country in German occupation where this state of things exists?"

ITALIAN MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL VICTOR SUPELLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Saturday's Cables.*)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
ROME, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

General Alfieri, Minister of War, has resigned in order to take up command at the front. Senator General Victor Supelli succeeds him.

REQUISITIONING DUTCH SHIPS.

LORD R. CECIL EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, referring to the Dutch shipping question, said the Allies deeply regretted that any Government should have appeared to assist the objects of German submarinism by not making the fullest use of its shipping. The Allies had been endeavouring for months past by negotiation and agreement to induce every country to use its shipping to the full extent.

Referring to the abortive negotiations with Holland Lord Bobert Cecil said one of the Dutch conditions then was that ships should not enter the danger zone. The Allies recognised, however, that even if the agreement including that condition were accepted Germany could render it nugatory by extending the danger zone. After mentioning the Allies' liberal conditions as cabled on the 14th instant and outlined in President Wilson's proclamation, Lord Robert Cecil stated that another Dutch condition was that ships should not carry war material. As almost everything at present was war material this condition was also unacceptable therefore the Allies felt the only course was to exercise the unquestionable right of requisitioning the use of Dutch ships under the right of angary.

He emphasised that Britain was very anxious to act carefully and in the least obnoxious way. The repatriation of the Dutch crews whom they had treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration had been provided for. Lord Robert Cecil confirmed that Dutch ships henceforth leaving the Dutch ports would not be brought into the Allied service except by an agreement. The Allies had undertaken that Holland should be supplied with 50,000 tons of wheat or flour in a North American port as soon as possible and a similar quantity in a South American port, and he hoped that Holland would immediately send ships for it. The Allies were anxious to meet Holland in every way. There were approximately 450,000 tons of Dutch shipping in the American ports and 350,000 in other ports.

SENOR MAURA'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

Senor Maura addressing enthusiastic houses of Parliament expressed the hope that the country would settle down quietly under the coalition. He announced that the recent decree dissolving postal services and placing them under military authorities had been cancelled.

HECATOMBS CAUSED AMONG ENEMY.

ALLIES EVERYWHERE PREPARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

In the Chamber M. Clemenceau stated that Allied Staffs had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the first great attack. He was extremely pleased at the results. The British were resisting with prodigious endurance and causing hecatombs among the enemy.

Newspapers also paid the highest tributes to the British defence. Some opine that the enemy possibly contemplates after fixing the British reserves on the front of attack to make a massive attack on the Anglo-Belgian left wing in the direction of Calais between the Yser and Arras thus directly threatening Britain. But the Allies are everywhere prepared.

SENOR MAURA'S COALITION CABINET.

INCLUDES FOUR EX-PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
MADRID, Mar. 22
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

Senor Maura has formed a Coalition Cabinet. It includes Senor Dato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Romanones, Minister of Justice, Senor Garcia Prieto, Interior, General Marina, War and General Pidal, Marine. The above includes four ex-premiers.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation restricting the imports of non-essentials in order to prevent the draining of the Allies and to facilitate the quick return of ships to America for reloading.

BRITISH SHIPPING POSITION.

BRITISH PRESS ON SIR E. GEDDES' DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Saturday's Cables.*)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Mar. 23.

Commenting on Sir Eric Geddes' speech, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—The statistics are not calculated to dissipate national anxiety. The position is worse even than we feared, since last year's depredations equalled a net reduction of 40 per cent. of the tonnage.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The total tonnage of thirty-three millions is misleading. Making a large deduction for Allied shipping diverted for military and naval purposes and for neutral shipping not available, the real net tonnage available is probably less than half thirty-three millions.

SILENCE REGARDING CONDITIONS IN SHIPYARDS.

"The Times" says:—Sir E. Geddes' statement had a mixed reception in the Commons and it will make a mixed impression outside. His summary of the tale of British losses is not reassuring. The greatest hiatus in the statement is Sir E. Geddes' silence regarding conditions in shipyards.

The "Daily News" asserts that the public anxiety will not be alleviated by figures which did little to enlighten the position. If the situation is to be redeemed a thousand men from the Army whom the shipbuilders demanded in October must return to the shipyards.

MR. PIRRIE'S APPOINTMENT WELCOMED.

The "Daily Express" says:—Sir E. Geddes' story was not pleasant and it was not improved by the plain demonstration that shipbuilding has lacked the strong guiding of an expert hand. Mr. Pirrie should be made the autocrat of the shipyards.

The "Daily Mail" says:—Facts are serious enough, but if faced in the right spirit they need not cause dismay. We have been more successful in destroying submarines, but have lost ground badly in replacing lost ships. Mr. Pirrie's appointment is a welcome change.

MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

AN INDIAN JOURNALIST'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

The journalist, Mr. Roy, has arrived in London. In an interview he praised the splendid way the Navy is convoying merchantmen and keeping the sea-route open.

Referring to the reforms, Mr. Roy said that Mr. Montagu's mission had produced an excellent impression. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu had spared no pains or efforts to receive all shades of opinion and their final joint scheme is being settled.

ALLIED OFFICERS AT KIEFF.

REQUEST TO LEAVE UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

The Minister of the Interior of the Ukraine has requested the British, French and Belgian officers at Kieff to leave the Ukraine.

EXPLOSION OF 500 ENEMY MUNITION WAGONS.

THIRTY SOLDIERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

Thirty German soldiers were killed and over a hundred injured by the explosion of 500 munition wagons at the railway station at Mevringues, near Mons.

THE COMBING OUT SCHEME.

RECOMMENDED BY MINERS' EXECUTIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

In spite of the result of the ballot the Executive of the Miners' Federation has advised the acceptance of the Government's combing out scheme.

AERIAL POST BETWEEN VIENNA AND KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

An official aerial post between Vienna and Kieff has been inaugurated.

UKRAINE WATER-ROUTE NAVIGABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

A Vienna telegram states that the Lower Danube is free of mines as far as Sulina and consequently the waterroute to the Ukraine is navigable.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN PALESTINE.

COMPLETE HARMONY BETWEEN RULER AND RULED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables.
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

Reuter has received from an authoritative source a most interesting telegram dealing with the conditions in Palestine, since the arrival of the Allies. The removal of the old Ottoman regime, the primary object of which was to set class against class, the ablition of the policy of "squeeze," a complete respect for the feelings and rights of all religious sects the establishment of really equitable judicial tribunals and the splendid behaviour of the British troops have already had a very considerable effect and the condition of Palestine, to-day, is, perhaps, one of the most marked effects in the war of the British system as compared with the "Kultur" of the Central Powers. It contrasts marvellously with what has happened, for example, in the areas occupied by the Germans.

In view of the greatly changed conditions, it is difficult to realise that it is only four months, since General Allenby's troops entered the plain of south Palestine and 12 weeks, since military administration was established at Jerusalem. The very praiseworthy conduct of the British troops is much appreciated by the whole population, who, in response, have assisted the administration in every way.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION REGARDED WITH RELIEF.

The British methods of dealing with thorny religious questions are much appreciated by the religious communities. For example, the Moslems are most gratified at the precautions taken to ensure inviolability of their holy places. The Moslems are very broad-minded. Recently the Military Governor of Mejdel was invited to attend a religious ceremony by the Mohammedan notables of the town. It is evident on all sides that the British administration is regarded with great relief after the tyrranous corruption of the Ottoman. The British reputation for fairness is already established.

The British tribunal established at Bethlehem, for example, is giving general satisfaction. People who always endured injustice, rather than submit to the corrupt Turkish court, are now freely using the tribunal. The headmen of the Mejdel area most anxious, that no former Turkish official shall be employed by the British administration.

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

A reputed pro-Turk declared:—The British administration is like a sword, but it is straight, has true edge and is no respector of persons. One cause of the complaint against the Turkish authorities was their wholesale requisitioning of the supplies for which they paid, if they paid at all only in depreciated paper. The peasantry have been much impressed that the British Army does not attempt to live on the country. It pays for what it takes and further reduces the distress caused by the Turkish methods, by issuing seed corn and animals to the cultivator.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED AND IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables.
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

An official Palestine communiqué says:—We consolidated and improved the positions occupied at Elmusallabeh and the high ground to the east and three miles north of Wadiouja, also Beitrima Keirtut near Bearballut.

The Flying Corps and the Australian Flying Corps dropped 470 bombs on the Elkutrani station and trains. Direct hits were obtained.

WATERFORD BY-ELECTION.

CAPTAIN REDMOND RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

The following is the result of the by-election in Waterford:—

Captain Redmond (Nationalist) 1,243
Doctor White (Sinn Fein) 764

Captain Redmond is the son of Mr. John Redmond.

ARREST OF RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMISSARY.

JOFFE SUCCEEDS TROTKSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

The Naval Commissary, Dybenko, has been arrested for not taking necessary measures for the defence of Narva.

The papers state that Joffe, ex-President of the Brestljtovsk peace delegation, has been appointed Commissary for Foreign Affairs in succession to Trotsky.

SEIZURE COMES INTO FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

The seizure of Dutch ships came into force yesterday evening.

THE RENT BILL.

PASSES INTO LAW.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council resumed its sittings on Saturday, H. E. the Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. the Lady Willingdon.

Mr. G. Carmichael moved the second reading of the Bill to restrict the increase of rent in the Presidency of Bombay as amended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I beg to move the second reading of Bill No. III of 1918 (a Bill to restrict the increase of rent in the Presidency of Bombay) as amended by the Select Committee.

"The drafting of the Bill has undergone considerable alteration at the hands of the Committee, but the changes in essentials are comparatively unimportant. The Bill, as amended, is substantially the original Bill. It applies to business premises as well as to dwelling houses. Its application is not limited to premises of any specified rental. With one modification, the arrangement for fixing the standard rent is the same as in the original Bill. The percentage addition to be allowed is retained at the figure adopted at first, viz., 10 per cent., but the date taken as the starting point has been brought forward from 1st January, 1915, to 1st January, 1916. Lastly, the period of operation of the measure is unaltered. The period is for six months after the war and if necessary for a further period of 18 months at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council.

"On minor points and on points of detail a number of alterations have been made in the light of the criticisms to which the Bill was subjected in the discussion on the first reading and on the basis of amendments which appeared on the agenda paper.

"The general agreement that business premises should be included within the scope of the Bill, rendered it possible to simplify the drafting of clauses 1 and 2. Instead of treating separately of dwelling houses and business premises, it is sufficient to use the single term "premises" which applies to both. This change has the further advantage that it makes it clear that the Bill will apply to charitable institutions or schools, which might in a court of law be held to be neither dwelling houses nor business premises. Under the original Bill rooms in hotels were excluded. As rooms in boarding houses are on the same footing, they have also been excepted. I notice that the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas proposes the exclusion of certain other classes of premises. These can best be considered when the Hon. Member moves his amendment to clause 2 (i) (b) (ii). Many mention that, the question whether places of amusement such as theatres and cinemas should be excluded was not raised in Select Committee and was not discussed there. It would have been well if the matter had been threshed out there in the first instance, but I confess I overlooked the point.

DATE FOR FIXING RENT.

"The Committee is unanimous in recommending that the date to be taken for fixing the standard rent should be 1st January, 1916, instead of 1st January, 1915, as in the original Bill. The excessive rise in rents against which this Bill is devised had not made itself manifest in a great degree before the beginning of 1916, and it was thought that sufficient relief could be afforded if 1st January, 1916, is taken as the starting point. It is convenient to adopt as late, a date as we can, with safety, for the more recent the date the easier it is to ascertain what rents were actually paid on that date.

"Though the basic date has been brought forward, the Committee did not consider it necessary to reduce the percentage of addition to be allowed over actual rents on that date. They recommend 10 per cent. as in the original Bill. They were not entirely unanimous on this point. Some members prefer the constantly increasing percentage which finds favour with the Bombay Corporation, i.e., they would allow a 5 per cent. addition for 1917, 5 per cent. for 1918, 5 per cent. for 1919 and so on. The majority held it was not proved that rents in Bombay regularly increase by 5 per cent. every year. They were of opinion that by 1st January, 1916, all effect of the depression caused by the outbreak of the war and the depradations of the "Emden" had disappeared and the rise in rents had actually begun and that in their opinion 10 per cent. is an ample margin to allow in favour of the landlords. There is not the least doubt in my mind that a constantly increasing rent would have a most unsettling effect and would keep alive that feeling of irritation which it is the object of this measure to remove.

SCOPE OF THE BILL.

"The Committee examined the question whether premises with a rental above some prescribed limit should be excluded from the benefit of the Bill. The opinion of the majority was that the operation of the Bill should not be restricted in this way. They held that the principle of the Bill did not admit of any such discrimination. Relief ought to be given by this emergency measure wherever war conditions are existing. It might be proper to limit the scope of the Bill if the pressure were confined to premises with a rental of say Rs. 100 and less, but every one knows that it is not. Every one except my hon. friend, Sir Dinshaw Petit, is still in a state of happy ignorance. He contends that there has not been, that there cannot be any profiteering in rents over Rs. 100. He appears to be shutting his eyes to the actual facts. After all if there has been no profiteering the Bill will take nothing from the landlord. The only possible argument in favour of a limit is that persons paying Rs. 100 and over are fair game for the landlord. This argument, I am confident, will not commend itself to this Council. I cannot quite be sure too that it is not calculated to cause trouble among the landlords themselves. How will the small landlord accept restriction, when he sees his big brother allowed to take as much as he pleases?"

PERIOD OF OPERATIONS.

With regard to the period of operations the Hon. Mr. Carmichael said that the majority of the Committee favoured the original idea of giving the Governor-in-Council discretion to extend the period up to two years after the war. As was pointed out most forcibly in the discussion on the first reading the process of demobilising after the end of war will be a slow and lengthy business. As the number of buildings cannot be increased very rapidly control over rents will necessarily have to be the last which can be removed. With the seas open and the carriage of munitions of war greatly reduced it may be possible to remove restrictions with regard to food and other necessary supplies in a short time. But this will not be the case with regard to housing accommodation unless a very extensive building programme is carried out in the meantime. We should concentrate our attention on this so as to expedite the time when our many safely be put in operation on this behalf.

"I shall now explain as briefly as possible the minor alterations in the Bill and the provisions which have been inserted in it, to meet special cases and to eliminate hard cases.

"The penal cause has been deleted, as being unnecessary. The protection of the Civil Courts should suffice for tenants paying more than Rs. 10 per month as rent.

"Clause 2 (1), (c) and (d).—Definition of landlord and tenant has been added.

"Clause 13 (1) (c).—The definition of landlord and tenant has been of standard rent and has been made more elastic by giving the Civil Court power to determine a fair standard rent for premises which on 1st January, 1916, were held by a tenant either rent free, or on a nominal rent or for some consideration in addition to rent. The idea was outlined in one of Mr. Patel's amendments.

"Clause 2 (1) (a) (iii).—Another change with regard to standard rent also follows an amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Patel. The basis of the standard rent is the rent obtained on 1st January, 1916. Ordinarily that rent will be the rent obtainable in the open market on that day. But if it so happens that the rent payable on 1st January, 1916, was fixed a long time before the war under a lease still current on 1st January, 1916, the rent in that case may be considerably less than the rate obtainable in the open market on 1st January, 1916. For such cases it is proposed to allow a percentage addition of 20 per cent instead of the 10 per cent. adopted for other cases, but it is stipulated that the lease under which the rent was fixed should be of a date not later than 1st January, 1911.

"Clause 3 (2) (c).—On the basis of another amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Patel, the Bill will not affect rents payable under a lease for ten years or upwards, entered into before the commencement of the Act and still running on that date. The view taken was that an agreement for so long a term would be governed by the ordinary law of supply and demand and that no tenant would be likely to be coerced into paying an excessive rent over so long a period."

PERIODICAL INCREMENTS.

Clause 3 (2) (b).—Continuing he said:—"Periodical increments of rent have been accepted from restriction if they are payable under an agreement entered into before 1st January, 1911. The special case in view in this instance was the leases with incremental rents granted by the Port Trust.

"The retrospective effect of the measure has been equalised for all tenants. Under the original Bill any excess over standard rent was irrecoverable for any period after 29th September, 1917. This applied only if the rent was still in arrears when the Act came in force. Those who had paid their rent could not recover the excess over the standard rent. This was not quite fair. It was decided that those who had paid should be placed in the same position as those who had not. But if excess payments were to be recovered it was obviously not desirable to go so far back as 20th September, 1917. The 1st January, 1918, was adopted as the more equitable date. Clause 3 (2) and clause 12 of the amended Bill have the effect of reducing the rent to standard rent from 1st January, 1918. Any excess the tenant may have paid for a period subsequent to that he may recover or set off against future payments.

"Clause 5 has been recast in a more general form. It now covers certain special cases which were mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai: In determining the standard rent account may be taken were necessary not only of the transfers between landlord and tenant of such burderns as paying the Municipal taxes or the cost or repairs, but also of such changes as the grant of permission to the tenant to add a storey or otherwise extend his building.

"Clause 9 (2) has been amplified in two directions. When the landlord holds as a trustee or guardian or such like, it was considered right that he should not be prevented from taking over the building for the occupation of one or more of the beneficiaries. The more imporant change known is the addition which will enable the landlord to resume possession of he can show that he can and will increase the usefulness of the land as a building site, by erecting better and more commodious buildings upon it. While I am on this point. I may note that purely agricultural land does not come within the purview of the Bill at all. Thus there will be no hindrance to the development of such land for building purposes. I think I have now touched on all the important amendments made in the Bill. I am deeply grateful to the Select Committee for the great trouble they have taken to bring the Bill into a workman like form. My special thanks are due to the Hon. the Advocate-General and the Secretary to Government not only for the great help they gave on the Select Committee but also for the preliminary spade work they undertook. This greatly simplified the work the Committee had to do and enabled us to submit our report in good time. With these remarks I beg to move the second reading of the Bill in the full confidence that it will meet with the approval of this Council."

The second reading of the Bill was carried, and the consideration of the Bill clause by clause was then taken up.

MR. PAREKH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. G. K. Parekh moved an amendment restricting the operation of the Bill to the city of Bombay, in the taluka of Salsette, of the district of Thana and in the municipal district of Karachi, and doing away with the power proposed in the Bill to be given to the Governor in Council to make the operations of the Bill applicable in any other local area on such date as might be specified in such notification.

Mr. Parekh said the application of the measure would after a lapse of time cause hardship to certain parties in the mofussil as the date of the standard rent which was fixed having regard to the special conditions of Bombay might not apply to the conditions of other places. He therefore opposed the proposal to empower the Executive to extend the operation of the Bill to other places in the Presidency.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, opposing the amendment, said the only point that Mr. Parekh made was that the operation of this clause would inflict hardships on landlords in the mofussil. But it had to be remembered that they had taken Bombay and Karachi in the first instance because the increases in rent there had been the most marked and in some cases unjustifiable. In other towns also those had been this tendency and there was no reason why tenants in those towns should not be given relief when occasion arose. He had made enquiries which showed that there had been increases of rent also in mofussil towns.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Carmichael said the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Parekh could be met by the addition of certain words to the clause, to the effect that the Governor in Council might extend the operation of the Bill to other towns "with such modifications as he might think necessary having due regard to the general principles of the Act." Government should take precautions to meet any such situation that might arise in the mofussil. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Parekh opposed this amendment.

H. E. the President said it must be clear that standard rent must be fixed in all cases from a certain date. Poor tenants in other parts of the Presidency were as much entitled to relief as those in Bombay and Karachi and Government must have the power to afford that protection and relief when occasion arose.

CLAUSE AMENDED.

After some discussion the clause was so amended as to read as follows:

"It shall come into operation in the first instance only in the city of Bombay, in the taulka of Salsette of the district of Thana and in the municipal district of Karachi, but the Governor in Council may by notification direct that it shall come into operation in any *other* local area on such date as may be specified in such notification. In such notification the Governor in Council may direct that all or any specified portions of this act shall come into operation in such local area and shall apply with such modifications as to date as he may think necessary having due regard to the general principles of the Act."

was therefore inavisable and inexpedient proposing that the Act should be in force during the continuance of the present war and a period of six months thereafter and no longer.

SIR D. M. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said this measure should be in line with other war measures as regarded the duration of its operation; and very strong and convincing reasons must be produced to justify an exception being made in the present case.

H. E. the President said Bombay had become the base of supplies, and officers and troops passed through Bombay. And there had been a great increase in the personnel of those who looked after the supplies and the transports.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said such factors as had been introduced by the war would disappear soon after its termination, and it was therefore inadvisable and inexpedient to extend the period of the operation of the Act for more than six months after the war.

NOT TO BE ENFORCED UNNECESSARILY.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said the English law applied only to the munition area and had no bearing on the circumstances prevailing in Bombay. A parallet to such an enactment was furnished by the Act of the Punjab Legislative Council which regulated rents in Simla. He thought that the conditions which had called for this Bill would continue some months after the war. He assured th eCouncil that the law would not be enforced a day longer than was necessary.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas.

The amendment was defeated.

MR. GODBOLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved an amendment allowing an increase of twelve and a half per cent instead of ten per cent. as proposed in the Bill to landlords on rents prevailing on the 1st January, 1916. He said there had been an abnormal rise in the prices of timber, bricks, paint, labour, etc., and the repairs had consequently become very costly. Landlords should therefore be allowed such increase as would cover the extra cost of repairs.

Mr. Kamat said the cost of repairs had been computed in the ten per cent. increase allowed to landlords.

The amendment was lost.

MR. C. V. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta moved as an mendment that in the city of Bombay a increase of five per cent. on the rent revailing in January, 1916, be allowed or each complete year up to a maximum f twenty-five per cent. He said the amendment had reference to the City of Bombay nly. He started on the principle laid down by the Hon. Mover of the Bill namely that landlords should obtain a rise in rents to which they would be entitled in normal times. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had come to a conclusion that a five per cent. annual rise was the normal rise in rents in the city. His figures in this connection had been accepted by the Municipal Corporation. They had got to be fair to both sides and were not to be guided merely by the vast majority that might exist in the city in favour of one view or another.

Mr. W. Nicholas opposed the amendment and said the rise as proposed in the Bill was a fair one.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna also spoke.

A PRIMARY NECESSITY OF LIFE.

Mr. P. R. Cadell asked them not to mix up the rise in the value of land with that in rent. He said that if the value of land or property had increased it did not mean that the rental also had been doubled. The proper basis was to take the rents charged by a landlord ten years ago and compare them with the rents he charged to-day. He asserted that the increase in the valuation was due to the revised assessment of mills which had been computed at a very low figure before 1912. Also a revision of assessment of railway and Government property had taken place. He did not think therefore that the general rise had been more than three per cent. It was necessary to restrict the rise in rents of houses, which was of primary necessity to the life of the people in Bombay. Even if a yearly increase of five per cent. was not an abnormal one they would be perfectly justified in taking action in restricting a rise in the price of what was a primary necessity of life of the people in Bombay.

Mr. Carmichael said the Government had to make some allowance for the expectations of the landlords. It was the only of this Council to hold the balance between the few and the many. The increase would be very unsatisfactory and there was nothing to justify it. It had been made clear by Mr Cadell that the rise of rents was five per cent. before the war. He opposed the amendment.

THE LOT OF THE WIDOWS.

Mr. C. V. Mehta in replying said the only proper thing to do was to take the average for the whole city. The assessment of the mills had been put up 50 per cent. higher this year. When they had second sufficient security to the tenants, he did not see the necessity of this for the safeguard. There had been many cases of profiteering but there were also landlords who had not increased their rents. Some 600 widows were dependent entirely on their house rents in Bombay and it would be a great hardship on them to throw this amendment out.

The amendment was thrown out.

LEASES FROM 1ST JANUARY 1911.

Paragraph (iii) of section (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause stood as under:

In the case of any premises let under a lease for a period of five years or upwards commencing before the 1st day of January 1911 which has expired on or after the first day of January 1916, the rent fixed by such lease for the period containing the first day of January 1916 with the addition of twenty per cent. of such rent.

To this Mr. Upasani moved an amendment omitting the words 1*st day of January* 1911 and substituting 4*th August* 1914.

Mr. T. J. Strangman opposed the amendment.

Mr. Carmichael also opposed it.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. G. Carmichael then moved an amendment to the same para:

For the words "before the first day of January 1911 which has expired on or after the first day of January 1916", the words "on or before the first day of February 1911 which has expired after the first day of January 1916" should be substituted.

He said the amendment was necessary to make the paragraph clearer.

The amendment was accepted.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit then withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name.

delete the word "or" and add the words "and in the case of any premises let under a lease for a period of 5 years or upwards commencing after the 1st day of January 1911 but before the 1st day of August 1914 and which has expired on or after the 1st day of January 1916 the rent fixed by such lease for the period containing the 1st day of January 1916 with the addition of 15 per cent. of such rent; or."

"PREMISES."

Paragraph (ii) of section (b) of sub clause (1) of clause 2 read as follows:

The expression "premises" means means:

(ii) any land let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade; it does not include a room in an hotel or boarding house;

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved, an amendment.

after the words "boarding house" the words "stable garage and places of amusements, such as billiard room, theatre, cinemas, etc." be added.

He said that in these hard times such amusements as cinemas should be discouraged as they increased the cost of living all round.

Mr. Paranjpye seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cadell said this would widen the range of exceptions, and he could not see why they should be taxed. If they feared that cinemas were making too much money then the obvious course was to tax the the cinemas so that the surplus might go into the coffers of the state and not of the landlords.

Mr. Carmichael also apposed the amendment, and the amendent was thrown out.

"TENANT."

Clause (d) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2 stood as below:

(d) the expression "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises, and includes every person from time to time deriving title under a tenant.

Mr. G. K. Parekh moved an amendment adding the words "whose interest is transferable" before the full step.

Mr. Strangman said no disability was thrown upon any one by the original paragraph and there was no harm to any body. He opposed the amendment.

The amendment was defeated.

OTHER CLAUSES.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 3 was:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act where the rent of any premises has been, or is hereafter during the continuance of this Act, increased above the standard rent, the amount by which the rent payable exceeds the amount which would have been payable had the increase not been made shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable."

Sir D. M. Petit who had given notice withdrew the followin amendment to add the words "does not exceed Rs. 100 per month and" after the word "premises."

Paragraph (c) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 to read:—

"to rent payable under any lease entered into before the date of the commencement of this act for a period of ten years or upwards which has not expired at the said date."

Mr. P. C. Sethna wanted to substitute the followin:—

"to rent payable under any lease entered into before 20th February 1918 for a period of ten years or upwards which has not expired at the date of commencement of this Act."

Mr. Strangman opposed the amendment.

MR. CADELL'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Cadell support the amendment if Mr. Sethna would accept the amendment that instead of 20th February 1918 it should be 1st January 1918.

He said there was no denying that there had been a considerable amount of pressure when a tenant wanted to enter into ten years' leases before the passing of the Act. Suppose a man who was paying Rs. 5,000 per month had entered into a lease for Rs. 7,500, then the tenant would have to pay only an increase of ten per cent. under the Act, and he would not be liable to pay the whole increase of Rs. 2,500. There was also the question of differential treatment and it was better and fairar all round to accept the amendment.

Mr Carmichael said he did not see any reason to amend the Bill as it stood. What the Government wanted to do was to provide against the disturbance of actual tenants at the present time. They had fully considered the whole thing in the select Committee, and he thought the Bill as it stood was quite sufficient protection.

"NO NECESSITY FOR ALTERING."

The President said the Council might be wildered by the opinion and opposition of one of the principal officers of Government. But if Mr. Cadell had informed him of this amendment he would have given it his best attention. He however, thought that the Select Committee had done its work post thoroughly, and he did not see any necessity for altering it.

Mr. Sethna said it the clause as it stood ment undue favourism to some landlords and that would be obviated by the amendment he had proposed.

The amendment was lost.

"STANDARD RENT" FOR "RENT."

Mr. B. S. Kamat wanted to substitute the word "standard rent" instead of "rent," the clause reading as under:

It shall not be lawful for any person, in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises, to require the payment of any fine, premium or any other like sum in addition to the rent.

The amendment was not accepted.

Mr. Carmichael moved that the words "is ready and willing to pay" for the word rent in the following para:—

No order for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made so long as the tenant or tenant or tenders rent to the full extent allowable by this act and performs the conditions of the tenancy.

This was agreed to.

CHANGE OF TENANTS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the omission of the following:

The fact that the period of the lease has expired, or that the interest of the landlord in the (property) promises has terminated, shall not of itself be deemed to be a satisfactory cause within the meaning of sub-section (2).

He said while the tenant should be protected he should be given no undue power over the landlord. Some time when the landlord sells his property and he wants a change in the tenants for reasons other than the increase of rent he would not be able to do so.

Mr. Cadell opposed the amendment. He said if the amendment were accepted it would destroy the whole of the Bill. It would give an impetus to the worst kind of landlord to increase the rent as he liked.

Mr. Upasani supported the amendment.

Mr. Carmichael said this was an emergency measure, and was for the purposes of war only. He was against the amendment.

Mr. Kamat said they were going too far in this clause, as the landlord was sufficiently hemmed in by the measure, and there was no necessity for binding him any further.

THE DIGNITY OF THE JUDGE.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the omission of the following clause:—

Where any order of the kind mentioned in section 9, sub-section (1), has been made but not executed before the commencement of this act, the court by which the order was made may, if it is of opinion that the order would not have been made if this act had been in operation at the date of the making of the order, rescind or vary the order in such manner as the court may think fit for the purpose of giving effect to this act.

He said everybody should have sympathy with those who were in distress, but this was going too far. He appealed to the judicial conscience of the Advocate General. This was unfair to the judge, unfair to the party, and he wondered how it could have passed through the Select Committee on which the Advocate-General was sitting.

Mr. Strangman opposed the amendment saying that the interests of the tenants were more valuable than the dignity of the judge.

Mr. Upasani said the clause went against the very elementary principles of law.

The amendment was negatived.

H. E. THE PRESIDENT.

H. E. the President in putting the third reading of the Bill to the vote said he wanted to express his heartfelt thanks for the cordial way in which the Council had supported the Government in passing the Bill. It was not of very particular satisfaction to Government to have to pass legislation of this sort. He felt that having the support of hon. members the Government were bound to feel a good deal of moral support in the action they had taken. The Bill was entirely novel in its character, and in some ways it was restrictive in its character. This was due to the war circumstances under which they were existing at present. It had become common knowledge that Bombay had become the main base of supply for Mesopotamia and other places. Bombay was the main base for hospitals and the troops that went to Mesopotamia, and the result had been a great deal of shortage of accommodation, great deal of necessity for finding accommodation, and in some cases unnecessary increase of rent. It had been said that this was a bill for the protection of the tenant against the landlord. He would say this was a Bill to secure fair conditions between the tenants and the landlords. The profiteering landlords would have certainly a very restrictive measure put upon them, and that was a measure which the hon. members would approve of. But the President did not think that the good landlord would meet with any serious disadvantages in the clauses of the Bill. In conclusion he thanked the Secretary of the Legal Department for the extremely strenuous work he had to do in connection with the Bill for which no doubt the Council would also thank him.

The Bill was then passed into law, and the Council adjourned.

GERMAN COLONIES IN PACIFIC.

BRITAIN URGED TO RETAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 24.

The Australian Associated Chambers of Commerce have unanimously passed a resolution urging Britain to retain German colonies in the Pacific.

BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICERS.

9 ARRIVE FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAGUE, Mar. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 24.

Nine British medical officers have arrived from Germany for repatriation including Lieut. Ajab Singh of Garhwal.

BRAUENFELS AND FRANZ FERDINAND.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF LARGE ENEMY VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons Commander Bellairs complained that the large enemy steamers Brauenfels and Franz Ferdinand in the Far East had been used as stationary hulls for thirty months, although in perfect condition.

Mr Fisher replied he had no information on the subject. Inquiries would be made of the Indian Government as possibly, the vessels were under the control of the Director of Indian Marine.

LORD FORREST RESIGNS COMMONWEALTH TREASURERSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
MELBOURNE, Mar. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

Lord Forrest has resigned the Treasurership owing to ill-health. Mr. Watt, Minister of Railways, succeeds him.

RELIEF TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

All comment on the taking over of Dutch shipping emphasises apart from the fact that Holland will not lose by it that the Allies by their action have relieved the Dutch Government from making what would have been a most difficult decision. The Dutch Government is probably most thankful in the matter because Germany cannot now accuse Holland of acquiescing.

The plague mortality for India, stood at 32,217 cases against 40,361 seisures during the week ended 9th March. The following are the provincial figures: Bombay 6,229, Madras 482, Bengal 4. Bihar and Orissa 3,056, United Provinces 10,793, the Punjab 4,292. Burma 455, Central Provinces 718, Mysore State 228, Hyderabad State 519, Central India 212, Rajputana 5,160, N. W. F. Province 4 and Kashmir 59. In the 32,217 deaths recorded above are 264 in excess of the previous week's total. Had, not the late submission of a report prevented the inclusion in last week's statement of 629 deaths that occurred in the Ludhiana district, (Punjab) an actual decrease in plague mortality would have been recorded for the week under report.

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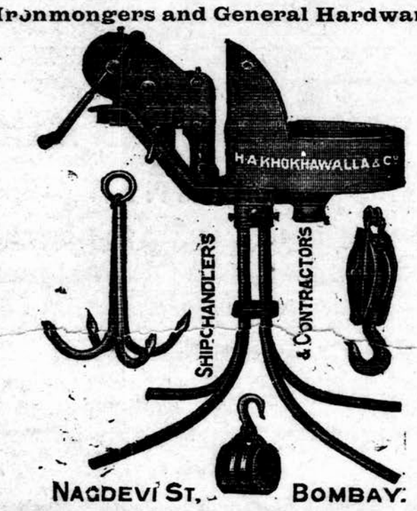

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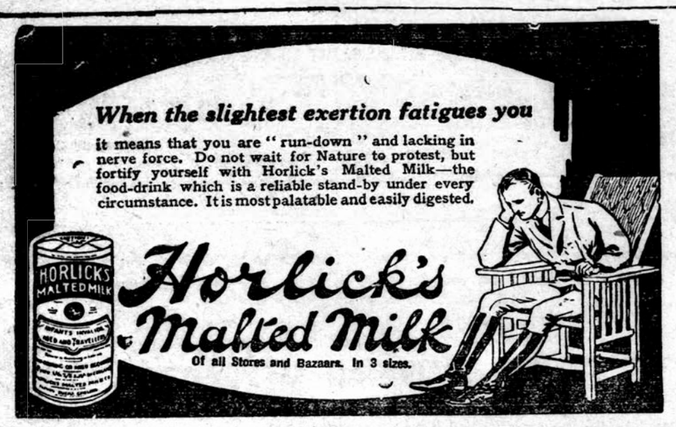

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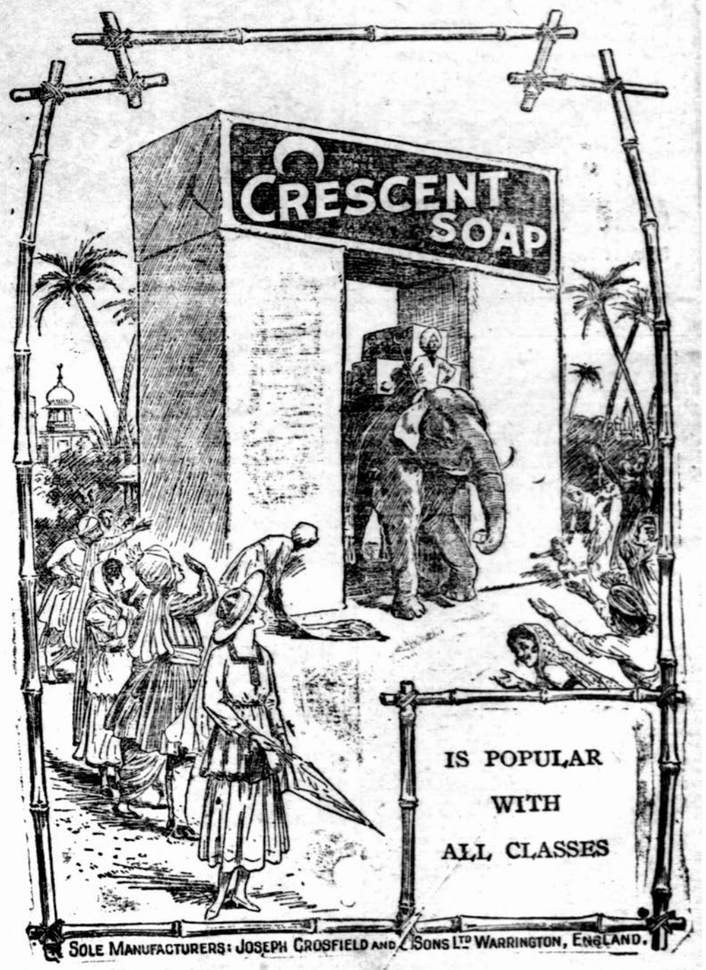

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As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

4 lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
8 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO

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MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

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Catalogue Free.

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THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	3,000
" " Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	24.10
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	31.07
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	32.82
July	32.06
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. May	31.75
July	30.91

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Egyptian spot sakellridis	31.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24.69
April	24.61
May	24.55
June	24.44
July	24.31

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	22.95
March-April	22.86
April-May	22.78
May-June	22.70
June-July	22.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	31.65
May	31.75
July	31.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.18
" " Fully Good	17.68
" " Fine	18.05
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.94
" " " Fully Good	19.44
" " " Fine	19.81
" Broach Good	21.85
" " Fully Good	22.10
" " Fine	22.35
" Scinde Good	17.18
" " Fully Good	17.68
" " Fine	18.05

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.73
" " Fine	18.10
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.89
" " " Fully Good	19.49
" " " Fine	19.86
" Broach Good	21.90
" " Fully Good	22.15
" " Fine	22.40
" Sclinde Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.73
" " Fine	18.10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar 23rd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,686,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	447,000
East Indian " "	160,000
American " "	3,457,000
Other " "	71,000
Total Sales	30,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Sepeculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	32,000
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	173,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND REUTERS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	60,600,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits	25,400,000	Dec.	3,600,000
Other do.	134,400,000	Inc.	5,400,000
Govt. Securities	57,000,000	Inc.	400,000
Other do.	99,200,000	Inc.	1,600,000
Notes and Gold	31,700,000	Inc.	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York May		32.91
" " July		32.17
Spot Cotton at New York		35.05
" " Orleans		33.13
Futures at New Orleans May		31.68
" " July		31.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9½
Demand Bills		4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars		89½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	44 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to good trade demand and scarcity of offerings.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Iscount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	3 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 21st.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Buyers	2/8½
Planatation First Latex Crepe Mar. Buyers	3/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 23rd.

The market is entirely closedto-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd March 1918.

Cotton	5,195	bales.
Wheat	15,022	cwts.
Linseed	520	"
Rape, &c.	194	"
Gingellyseed	195	"
Poppyseed	626	"
Groundnuts	4,095	"
Castorseed	2,351	"
Rice	13,060	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,752	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	44	"
Barley	Nil	

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 23rd.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	434-0
Total up-to-date	26,76,637-8

Fine Arts at the Door.

Professor B. G. Kothare, the only Indian who holds the Diploma of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Milan, Italy, has already opened an Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts in Bombay to give instructions in Decorative Composition, Ornamental and Figure drawing, plastic and other kindred subjects. Students of fine arts are therefore requested to avail themselves of this unique opportunity of acquiring scientific and academical training in different branches of Art without going to foreign lands at a heavy cost. The Principal will be pleased to receive inquiries at the following address:—

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next to

B. J. MISTRY, Kalbadevi Road.

9 TO 10 A. M. 5 TO 6 P. M.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

KAMINIA OIL Regtd.

This oil contains pure precious ingredients it stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Price Rs. 2-12-0 for 3 bottles,

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A large assortment to select from.

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CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes.

Canvas Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas, English and Japanese.

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Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening.

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MARINE GLUE, ETC, ETC, ETC.

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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you that I am earning Rs. 15—20 a day with your Banian Machine which I purchased from you. I wish you every success.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) NOGENDRA NATH SIRKER

of Shannagar.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you for the "Auto" knitter which I purchased from you about 3 months ago and earning Rs. 80 to 90 per month without any difficulty. The instruction book itself taught me thoroughly. I wish you every success.

Punjab. (Sd). R. S. HOLLOWE,

Highly spoken of by the Late Viceroy & Governor-General of India, and the Late Governor of Bengal.

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